

SMOKING BEHAVIOR OF MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS IN IDAHO

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INTRODUCTION

The migrant and seasonal farmworker (MSFW) population of Idaho is a vital member of our community and an important contributor to the state's agricultural industry. This population is of Hispanic origin. Idaho's overall Hispanic population has doubled in the past decade.¹ The MSFW community is a significant part of Idaho's growing Hispanic population. Over 100,000 seasonal and migrant farmworkers reside and work in Idaho at some point during the year.² Migrant and seasonal farmworkers make significant contributions to Idaho, but the majority of the MSFW community has minimal access to income, health services, or public policies. The MSFW community is often overlooked, not just in discussions surrounding public policy but also in the provision of public services. Gaining a better understanding of the behaviors and attitudes of MSFWs should help governments, public and private health officials, non-governmental organizations, and advocacy groups to design public policies that will improve the quality of life for members of Idaho's MSFW community.

In this report, we demonstrate that the rates and patterns of smoking among MSFWs are substantially different than other groups in Idaho. Age, education, income level, and gender, characteristics associated with the likelihood that any particular individual will smoke, are all factors that influence the likelihood that a migrant or seasonal farmworker will smoke. Idaho's MSFW population has low levels of household income and education, both of which have demonstrable impacts on smoking rates. Gender, however, is the factor most strongly associated with variation in smoking rates.

For this study we interviewed 555 individuals of Idaho's MSFW community to identify the most prevalent patterns of behavior connected to smoking rates. There are identifiable patterns that should be of use to Department of Health and Welfare, the Center for Disease Control, governmental agencies, and advocacy groups in and beyond Idaho.

The migrant and seasonal farmworker (MSFW) population, which is principally Mexican or of Mexican heritage, has not been extensively researched in Idaho. To better understand the information that we gathered on issues related to smoking, we also asked questions on migration, work, and trust. Drawing from an applied survey of 50 questions and four focus groups, this report establishes the base for designing public policies programs that aim to reduce the level of smoking among this population in the state of Idaho. Our findings confirm that the inclusion of MSFWs in the Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities Workgroup was appropriate. This report will present the most significant findings of our research project.

The definition of migrant and seasonal farmworkers utilized in this project:

A seasonal farmworker is an "individual whose principal employment [51% of time] is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been so employed within the last twenty-four months."³

“A migrant farmworker meets the same definition but ‘establishes for the purposes of such employment a temporary abode.’ (*U.S. Code*, Public Health Services Act, ‘Migrant Health’)”⁴

There are four areas of work that qualify as agricultural:⁵

- (a) Field Agriculture
- (b) Nursery/Greenhouse
- (c) Food Processing
- (d) Reforestation

For the purposes of this survey, we interviewed individuals who would qualify as migrant or seasonal farmworkers (See Appendix A, for survey questions A3 and A4). We only interviewed individuals over the age of 18.

Background

To identify and eliminate tobacco related disparities among Idaho residents, the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, in partnership with the Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), established a broad-based coalition of local community members to address issues related to patterns of disparities among identifiable groups. In 2001, following a commissioned effort by the CDC, the Department of Health and Welfare began a sustained effort to “identify and eliminate tobacco-related disparities,” thus making Idaho a model state nationwide.⁶

This sustained effort is outlined in *Idaho’s Plan to Identify and Eliminate Tobacco Related Disparities Among Populations*.⁷ In this report, five specific goals are addressed: (1) Improving Data Systems, (2) Assuring Cultural Competency, (3) Enhancing Funding and Other Resources, (4) Building Community Capacity and Infrastructure, (5) Establishing Policy Expectations.

Since these goals provide the foundation for the scope of our research efforts in identifying and describing the smoking patterns of Idaho’s MSFWs in order to better inform public health policy it is important to provide the working definitions as spelled out in *Idaho’s Plan to Identify and Eliminate Tobacco Related Disparities Among Populations*.⁸

Increasing Diversity and Inclusivity (Promoting Representation and Involvement):

Increasing diversity and inclusivity requires including representatives from populations at all levels of decision-making about tobacco-related health issues. Diverse populations include, but should not be limited to, racial and ethnic populations. Examples include low socioeconomic status populations, out-of-school youth, and gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) communities.

Identifying and Eliminating Disparities (Closing the Gap):

Identifying disparities involves using data and/or other sources to identify groups with significantly higher tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke. *Eliminating disparities* involves ensuring diverse communities' access to planning and decision-making capacity and infrastructure building, funding opportunities, services, and comprehensive initiatives to address the disproportional use of tobacco and/or exposure to second hand smoke.

Developing Cultural Competency (Cultural Appropriateness):

Assuring the implementation of interventions that are specifically designed to meet the needs of identified disparate populations. Cultural competence is a set of congruent behaviors, attitudes, and policies that come together in a system, agency, or among professionals and enables this system, agency or those professionals to work effectively in cross-cultural situations.

Building Community Capacity and Infrastructure:

Creating or enhancing community capacity with a two-tiered approach. There are two primary constructs. The first may be considered in the classic sense of capacity building. This includes developing programs, leaders, organizations, networks and research/researchers in the community. The second is a more expansive approach to cultural competency. It is a social capital model that includes developing trust, collaboration, cooperation and synergy.

Improving Data Systems:

Enhancing existing or creating new systems that are sensitive enough to identify disparities need to be creative. In some cases, it may just be a matter of increasing sample sizes. In most cases, it will involve creating data instruments that are both qualitative and quantitative. Part of the system development may include discovering non-traditional avenues for access to population.

Source: *Idaho's Plan to Identify and Eliminate Tobacco Related Disparities Among Populations*, p. 5.

Project Objectives and Methods

In January 2003, Dr. Galen Louis with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare contracted with Dr. Maria Chavez and Dr. Brian Wampler of Boise State University's Political Science Department to conduct a survey and qualitative interviews of Idaho's MSFW population to examine the smoking and behavioral patterns of this hard to reach population. This examination was part of the larger Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities Workgroup described above that includes various Indian tribes (Nez Perce Tribe, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, Kootenai Tribe of Idaho, Shoshone-Paiute Tribes, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe), the gay and lesbian community, and various organizations from the Hispanic community. The MSFW population was included in the Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities Workgroup

because it was hypothesized that recent immigrants with unstable working conditions, low pay, and long work hours would demonstrate different patterns of behavior than Idaho's larger White and Hispanic communities.

Goals

The main goal of this study is to provide an accurate assessment of Idaho's MSFW population smoking behaviors in order to assist the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare design public policies that will better attend to the needs of the MSFW community. This report also collected information concerning community incorporation, connection and trust issues among MSFWs. We gathered data from a survey and from focus groups to form an empirical base from which we will make specific policy recommendations to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

Methodology

The following methods were utilized to achieve the goals of this study:

◆ Survey of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

A survey questionnaire was conducted in Spanish in three counties in Idaho with large concentrations of MSFWs: Twin Falls, Canyon, and Payette.⁹ The purpose of this survey was to document demographic information, smoking patterns, work background, social/acclimation patterns, and migration patterns. Importantly, we also sought to assess respondents' perceptions regarding their sense of trust and incorporation with members of the larger Idaho community, including the Mexican American community and/or dominant White community.

Sample: 555 migrant and/or seasonal farmworkers

Data Collection: Interviews were conducted during weekday evenings and weekend days. Three trained interviewers working under the principal investigators' supervision conducted all interviews.

◆ Focus Group Sessions

Focus group sessions, conducted in Spanish, were designed to enhance our knowledge about and understanding of the issues that were included in the survey questionnaire.¹⁰ Four focus groups were conducted in May and June 2003 in small, rural agricultural towns. The towns are representative of rural agricultural communities in Idaho and the Western United States. Two focus groups sessions were conducted in the town of Jerome—one was composed of males only and the other was composed of females only. A third focus group session was conducted at a labor camp in the town of Marsing, and a fourth session was conducted in the town of Caldwell at the Farmway Village farmworker housing community. Focus group participants were recruited from an

invitation put forth by a research assistant after the completion of the survey questionnaire.

Sample: 15 migrant and/or seasonal farmworkers

Data Collection: Focus group interviews were conducted during weekend days (Sundays). Three trained interviewers working directly with one of the principal investigators conducted all interviews. The focus group sessions were tape-recorded and a summary report by each of the trained interviewers was written based on notes taken during the sessions as well as from the tape-recordings.

A Note On Our Methods

Neither the survey interviews nor the focus group sessions are random or entirely representative of Idaho's larger Hispanic population. A random sample would require that we first establish a potential pool of survey respondents (i.e. using phone numbers or home addresses) and randomly select from within that pool. Idaho's estimated migrant and seasonal population is close to 120,000 individuals, many of whom do not have regular access to a phone or lack a permanent address.¹¹ We found it necessary to locate members of this community by utilizing methods and techniques that might more easily identify potential members of the targeted community. Thus, the research assistants sought out settings where this community is likely to be concentrated such as: labor camps (housing projects), neighborhoods with known high concentrations of Mexicans and/or Mexican Americans, trailer parks, soccer games, Mexican-owned businesses, and Spanish language church services.

Our method of locating survey respondents in this manner is consistent with nonrandom sampling techniques on communities that are hard to locate. These techniques effectively capture important characteristics of the targeted community. Knowledge of these characteristics helps us to better explain the targeted community's behavioral patterns.¹² The demographic information that we collected is comparable to existing data on migrants from Mexico, which gives us a high level of confidence that the respondents to our survey are similar to other Mexican immigrants.¹³

We assumed, prior to applying the survey, that most of our respondents would be primarily Spanish speaking and would be either Mexican or Mexican Americans. According to the U.S. Census *Current Population Survey* report, Mexican-origin Hispanics constitute the major proportion of the U.S. Hispanic population, making up 67% of the total.¹⁴ Hispanic groups of different national origins are historically concentrated in different regions of the country, with Hispanics of Mexican heritage historically residing in the West and Southwest.

Response Rates

The application of this survey had a response rate of more than 85%. We believe that this high response rate is attributable to strategies and background of the project's three research assistants. Strategies included a careful explanation of the merits of the projects and emphasized the anonymous aspect of the respondents' participation. In terms of the research assistants' backgrounds, two of the research assistants were born in Mexico, moved to Idaho as adolescents, and grew up in households in which the adults meet the criteria of seasonal agricultural workers. Another research assistant was born in Idaho, but moved to Mexico as an infant, before returning to Idaho at the age of six. All three research assistants were fluent in Spanish and could easily interact with recent Mexican migrants.

Research Team Members

Dr. Maria Chavez (Co-Principal Investigator)

Dr. Chavez is an assistant professor of political science at Seattle University. Professor Chavez received her Ph.D. degree in Political Science from Washington State University. Professor Chavez was on faculty at Boise State University during the 2002-2003 academic year. Her teaching and research is focused on issues of social capital and trust among Hispanic populations, urban politics, and public administration.

Dr. Brian Wampler (Co-Principal Investigator)

Dr. Wampler is an assistant professor of political science at Boise State University. Professor Wampler received his Ph.D. degree in Political Science from the University of Texas, Austin. His teaching and research is focused on comparative politics, Latin America, and Brazil. He is the recipient of a National Science Foundation research fellowship to study in Brazil for the 2003-2004 academic year.

Dr. Ross Burkhart (Statistical Consultant)

Dr. Burkhart is an associate professor of political science at Boise State University. Professor Burkhart received his Ph.D. degree in Political Science from the University of Iowa. His teaching and research is focused on comparative politics, international relations, and research methods. He attended the 2003 Freeman Institute on Japan Studies sponsored by the Japan Studies Association, and the 2003 Alberta Summer Research Institute in Canada.

Francisco Pedraza (Research Assistant)

Mr. Pedraza holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science from Boise State University. Following his mentor and former professor Dr. Burkhart, Mr. Pedraza will begin a doctoral program in Political Science at the University of Iowa. His research will be in the areas of international relations and comparative politics.

Leo Morales (Research Assistant)

Mr. Morales is finishing up his Bachelor of Science degree in Political Science from Boise State University. Mr. Morales has worked with the Idaho Migrant Council on different issues that affect the Hispanic community in Idaho.

Gabriela Calderon (Research Assistant)

Ms. Calderon holds Bachelor of Arts degrees in Criminal Justice and Modern Languages from Boise State University. She is a Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation scholar and plans to attend graduate school in the near future.

Demographic Profile of Idaho's White, Hispanic, & Migrant/Seasonal Population

The MSFW community surveyed in this research project has significantly different social characteristics than the rest of Idaho's population. Table 1, below, demonstrates that Idaho's MSFW population is poorer and has less education than Idaho's White (non-Hispanic) or Hispanic populations. The dominant White population is 91% of the statewide population and the Hispanic population is 7.9% of the statewide population. Please note that some Hispanics might have identified as being "White" as well as "Hispanic" in the 2000 census. Please also note that some members of our surveyed population could be included in the 7.9% of the population that identified as Hispanic in the 2000 census.

The following table summarizes characteristics of all three groups with respect to dimensions of gender, income, education, and citizenship status. As the findings displayed in Table 1 demonstrate, the MSFWs surveyed are quite different in all these respects. Columns two and three are drawn from the 2000 Census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau. Column four is drawn from the 2003 Idaho MSFW survey.

TABLE 1. DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF IDAHO'S POPULATION¹⁵

	Idaho's White Population (non-Hispanic)	Idaho's Hispanic Population	<u>MSFW Survey Respondents</u>
<u>Total Population</u>	91%	7.9%	
<u>Gender</u>			
Female	50.1	46.3	35.0
Male	49.8	53.6	65.0
<u>Income</u>			
Less than \$10,000	8.3	10.5	32.1
\$10,000-\$14,999	6.9	8.8	21.3
\$15,000-\$24,999	14.9	22.5	34.2
\$25,000-\$34,999	14.7	19.8	9.3
\$35,000-or more	54.9	38.6	3.2
<u>Education</u>			
None	N/A	N/A	10.4
Less than 9 th grade	3.0	38.0	79.2
9 th to High School Graduate	38.6	38.5	9.3
Some college, no degree	35.7	17.3	N/A
Bachelor's degree and higher	22.6	6.6	1.1
<u>Citizenship Status</u>			
Native	98.5	62.7	6.2
Foreign Born	1.5	37.3	93.8
[Not a Citizen]	.7	28.9	97.2

Source: U.S. Census 2000 Summary Files (www.census.gov)

Comparison of Demographic Background Information

The gender distribution of Idaho's White (non-Hispanic) population is typical of gender distributions: 49.8% of the population is male and 50.1% of the population is female. However, the third column, Idaho's Hispanic population, shows that there are more male Hispanics than female Hispanics (53.6% of Hispanics are male and 46.3% are female). This difference is even more pronounced in the MSFW survey: 65% of the migrant and seasonal farmworkers in our survey are male and 35% are female—more than a 10 percent difference from Idaho's Hispanic population.

To explain the difference between Idaho's Hispanic community and the MSFW survey, one can infer two possible explanations. One possible explanation for having a larger male population,

as compared to more typical demographic trends between males and females, is based on work patterns. Mexican men leave Mexico primarily to work in the United States.¹⁶ Second, and related to the first explanation, when Mexican men have established a stable job, family members may follow. Mexican women, of course, also cross the border to work but it is more likely that they are traveling with male family members or moving to an area where they have an established network.¹⁷ This explanation implies many Hispanics who initially come to Idaho for work purposes will stay.

Evidence for this is demonstrated in responses from one of our survey questions: “Do you intend to remain in the U.S. permanently?” Sixty-two percent of our survey respondents indicated that they intend to remain permanently in the U.S. The percentage of survey respondents who responded affirmatively to this question increases to 70% among individuals who were full-time residents of Idaho but not U.S. citizens.

In addition, the focus group interviews revealed a disconnect between behaviors and attitudes. Many migrants may not plan on staying in the U.S., but, in fact, had been here for many years. In other words, there is an intention to return to Mexico, but deepening social, familial, and community ties and continued economic opportunities encourage Mexican nationals to remain in the U.S. All four respondents in one particular focus group indicated that they did not plan on remaining in the U.S (Jerome Focus Group, May 25, 2003). However, when asked how long they had been in the U.S. already, one stated she had been here for five years, another had been here for eight, the third for nine, and one had already been in the U.S. for thirty years. This last participant admitted that although he always intended to return to Mexico he had been living in the U.S. longer than he had ever lived in Mexico. This suggests that the percentage of respondents who are likely to stay in the U.S. might actually be higher than the 62% who report that they plan on remaining permanently in the U.S.

Levels of education and household income are other key differences that distinguish the MSFW survey population from Idaho’s Hispanic population and Idaho’s White (non-Hispanic) population. Thirty-two percent of the MSFW survey population surveyed lives in households with an annual income of less than \$10,000 compared to only 8.3% of White (non-Hispanic) and 10.5% of Hispanics in Idaho. Finally, only 3.2% of the MSFW survey population surveyed lives in households with an annual income of more than \$35,000, while 54.9% of Whites (non-Hispanic) and 38.6% of Hispanics in Idaho fall in this category.

Levels of education as predictors of income are born out in this population as 89.6% of the MSFW surveyed population have less than a ninth grade education. In comparison, only 3.0% of Idaho’s White (non-Hispanic) population has less than a ninth grade education. While 38.0% of Hispanics in Idaho have less than a ninth grade education, which is significantly different from Idaho’s White (non-Hispanic) population, the percentage is far smaller than the MSFW surveyed population.

With respect to other noteworthy differences between Idaho’s migrant and seasonal farmworker population and the other two populations detailed, our survey data reveals that 97.2% of the surveyed MSFW population are not U.S. citizens compared to .7% of non-Hispanic Whites and 28.9% of Hispanics in the state. Therefore, a majority of this population is currently outside of

the political and social system, which suggests that the MSFW community has very little impact on policies that affect them.

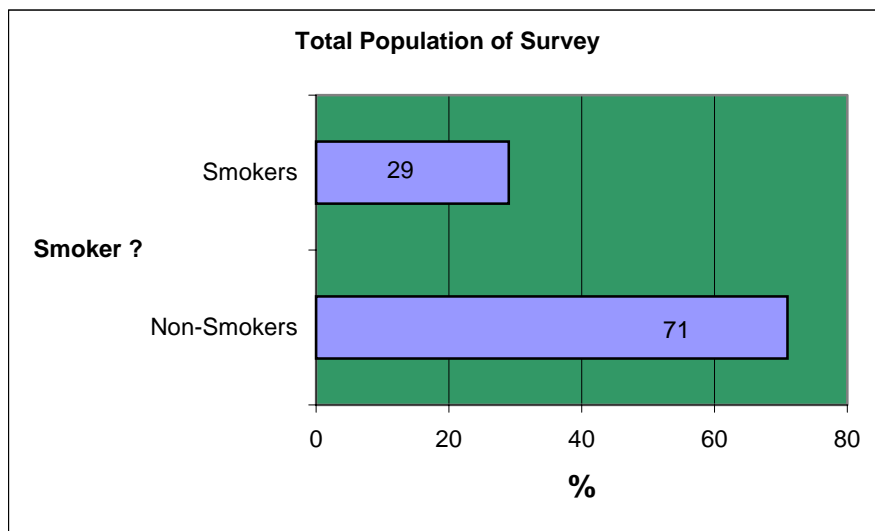
The above discussion comparing the MSFW surveyed population to Idaho's White non-Hispanic) and Hispanics population is useful to demonstrate the profound differences between these groups. Migrant and seasonal farmworkers cannot be lumped together with Idaho's broader Hispanic community due to differences in education, income, and legal status. Designing successful public policies will require state agencies to target the specific needs of Idaho's MSFW community.

FINDINGS

Smoking Rates of Survey Population

Within the surveyed population, the percentage of smokers is slightly higher than the national average. Twenty-nine percent of the survey respondents indicated that they smoke "some days" or "every day." The national smoking rate is 23.2% of the U.S. population.¹⁸ In Idaho, 23% of Hispanics currently smoke.¹⁹ According to the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, "Hispanic middle school students in Idaho are almost twice as likely as non-Hispanic students to be current smokers."²⁰ Within the Hispanic Medicaid population of Idaho the smoking rate is 54%.²¹

Chart 1
MSFW Survey: Smoking Rates for Total Survey Population

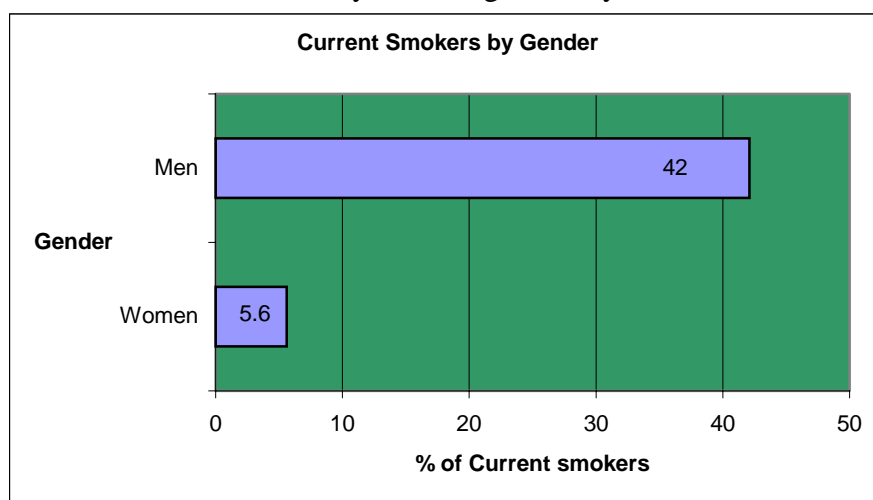


At first glance, this suggests that the population of migrant and seasonal farmworkers is similar to other Hispanics as well as the larger population. It also confirms that smoking is indeed higher among the MSFW population surveyed than national rates of smoking. However, an analysis of the data reveals that the overall rate of 29% does not reflect trends based on different social characteristics.²² Gender is the most important social characteristic that distinguishes between smokers and non-smokers within the MSFW surveyed population.

Gender Differences in Smoking

Only 5.6% of women indicated that they smoke “some days” or “every day” while 42% of men indicated that they smoke “some days” or “every day.” This is a significant difference in the distribution of current smokers within the survey population. This difference suggests that the seasonal and migrant farmworker community should be included within the Disparities project because the percentage of men who are current smokers is almost double the national average. Importantly, the percentage of women who smoke is only 5.6%, which suggests that public policy efforts should be aimed at maintaining low rates of smoking.

Chart 2
MSFW Survey: Smoking Rates by Gender



What explains why women might smoke at such low rates? While it is beyond the purpose of this report to demonstrate the causal linkages between smoking and gender, it is important to lay out several possible explanations.

The first explanation for such disparate rates in smoking behavior is based on cultural norms and values. Mexican culture is of particular interest in explaining the behavioral patterns of the surveyed MSFW population because 92% of the survey respondents were born in Mexico. These percentages must be analyzed in conjunction with the average age of initial entry to the U.S., which is 21 years of age. While we did not ask any specific question about whether the individual came from a rural or urban environment, previous research on migrants indicates that most migrant farmworkers come from rural Mexico.²³ This, in turn, means that the majority of the participants in the survey are likely to have been raised in rural Mexico, which is even more

socially conservative than other parts of Mexico. Evidence suggests that nearly two-thirds of migrants come from traditionally rural areas.²⁴ This means that significant childhood acculturation as well as the dissemination of values occurred while the vast majority of our survey respondents were living in Mexico. While Mexican men and women are undoubtedly changed by their experiences in the United States, it is important to first outline several basic attributes of gender within Mexican culture.

Mexican culture, while multi-faceted, tends to be more socially conservative in rural areas as compared to the more urbanized centers such as Mexico City. Conservative Mexican culture places strict limits on the choices available to women. Women have limited choice in both public and private venues. In private venues, such as the home, men (as fathers, husbands, and brothers) play more active roles than do women. In public venues, women are constrained by social norms that reward patience, loyalty, and deference. This impacts the amount of choice available to Mexican women. Understanding the different cultural roles assumed by women and men should help policy makers to design better social policies.

As Castillo, and Mirande and Enriquez aptly point out, the Mexican family structure and the conception of the woman's role can be traced back to the Aztec codes, which clearly proscribed unquestioned obedience, chastity, and mastery of feminine duties.²⁵ Castillo also argues the origin of the subordinate role of the woman within Hispanic culture can be traced back to ancient Arab customs, early influences which play themselves out in Spanish Catholicism.²⁶ She notes the following: "(t)he Catholic Church and the impossible dichotomy of Virgin Mary who was both chaste and a mother have long contributed to the formation of our attitudes as Mexicans."²⁷ The traditional Mexican family structure is modeled after the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church is headed by a male priest and dominated by the male perspective, just as the family is headed by the male parent and governed by his authority. As Castillo points out, the Catholic Church is the home of *la virgen de Guadalupe*, just as the house is the domain of the cherished and saintly mother who is above all expected to give up her own comfort (and often identity too) for the welfare of her family. The Catholic Church and traditional Hispanic culture place a strong emphasis and high status on marriage and, with that, obedience towards one's husband.

Many independent Hispanics women are forced to live out a script wherein they are constantly "balancing being a Hispanic female living in Hispanic culture and in Anglo culture; and...the struggle against the power and control of men in both cultures."²⁸ These traditional cultural expectations and roles provide one explanation as to why Hispanic females tend to smoke less. One focus group participant described this traditional role when he said, "*in Mexico it looks bad when women are seen smoking than when men are smoking*" (Farmway Village Focus Group, June 1, 2003). During the female-only focus group, one participant added that you do not see women smoking at celebrations (Jerome Focus Group, May 25, 2003). In two of the four focus groups, respondents explained that women smoke less than men because they are not allowed to frequent bars where others (men) often smoke (Jerome Focus Group, May 25, 2003; Marsing Focus Group, June 1, 2003). Another focus group participant added that smoking gives the men a sense of liberty—a liberty that is not extended to Mexican women (Marsing Focus Group, June 1, 2003). In the female-only, one participant indicated that women *are not allowed* to smoke (Jerome Focus Group, May 25, 2003).

A second explanation for why women smoke less than men is based on the combination of income and the number of children. Women respondents in the MSFW survey most frequently (60%) responded that they lived in households with annual incomes of less than \$15,000 income range. This would suggest that there are not sufficient resources to purchase tobacco products. In the MSFW survey, women most frequently responded (70%) that they had between one and four children, which suggests additional costs.

In sum, a cultural environment that frowns on smoking by women, combined with extremely low levels of income as well as having to care for children are possible reasons why women in the MSFW community smoke at low rates. The disincentives to smoke are currently far greater than the incentives to smoke.

For the remainder of this section on patterns of smoking behaviors, exclusive focus will be on males because their smoking rates are considerably higher than their female counterparts. Since the differences in smoking patterns by gender are pronounced, it is necessary to focus on the male population to identify social characteristics that are associated with increased levels of smoking.

Analysis of Male Smokers

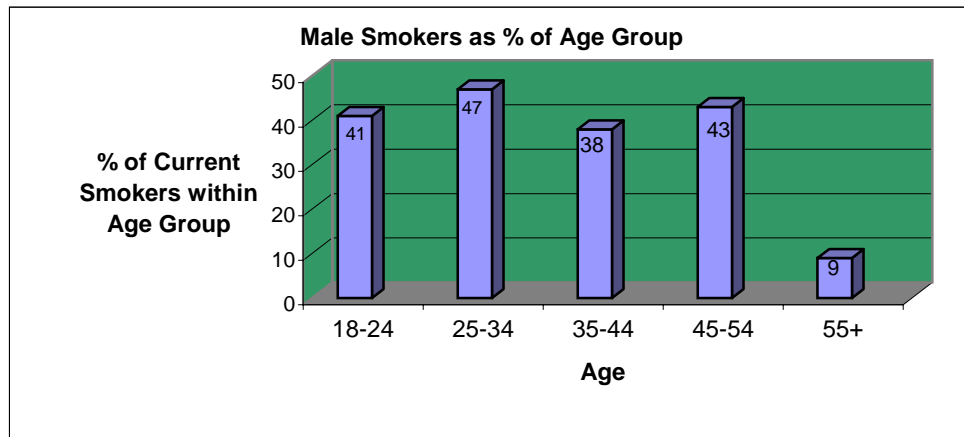
Understanding the different characteristics of male smokers in the survey is the beginning point to developing policy solutions that specifically target this group. The most significant characteristics that are strongly associated with smoking are: age, education level, income level, and legal status. Data from the study will be provided on each characteristic, followed by interpretation of the data.

After the presentation of this data, we then present data on the surveyed population's reported levels of trust. Knowledge of these levels is pertinent to those who design and implement policy programs, especially in light of the fact that one of the stated goals of the Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities Workgroup is to increase community capacity through enhanced social capital including the development of trust and collaboration. Providing social services to this population is likely to be difficult not only due to low levels of education, limited English and sometimes Spanish skills, but also because this population has very low levels of trust of other people and government institutions.

Age of Male Smokers

The evidence from the survey indicates that the percentage of current smokers from each age group is significantly higher than the national averages. Forty-one percent of those who are 18-24 years of age are current smokers, and 47% of those who are between the ages of 25-34 years are current smokers.

Chart 3
MSFW Survey: Age of Male Smokers



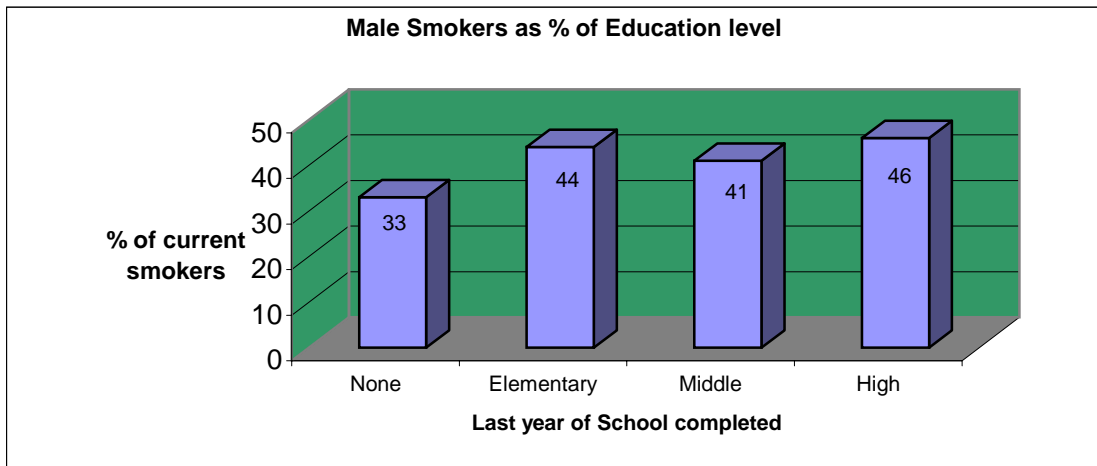
The percentage of smokers in each age group is higher than national averages. For example, the national average for smoking among the 18-24 age group is 27%.²⁹ Of the men between the ages of 18 and 25 in our survey, 41% were smokers, which is significantly higher than their age cohort. Another important difference also emerges as the rate of smoking actually increases among the population group that is between 25 and 34 years of age, which runs counter to other patterns of behavior documented in the U.S. The rate of smoking tends to decrease as individuals grow older in the U.S., but the MSFW surveyed population demonstrates an increase as reach their mid-to-late twenties. While the percentages of male smokers drops after the surveyed population reached 35 years of age, the percentages of the 35+ year-old MSFWs are much higher than their counterparts in other U.S. communities.

There are several possible explanations for the increase in smoking as men reach their mid-twenties. First, young men are smoking at lower rates in response to anti-smoking campaigns. This hopeful assessment assumes that there have been effective anti-smoking campaigns in Mexico and in the U.S. A second explanation is that the income level of younger men is lower, which means that they have fewer disposable resources available for the purchase of cigarettes. As income increases, especially above a household income of \$15,000 per year, so does the rate of smoking. A third plausible explanation is that the younger men are more recent migrants to the United States, which may mean that they might be sending money back to family members in Mexico.³⁰

Education Rates of Male Smokers

Chart 4, below, shows the percentage of current male smokers within their education group. Within the overall population of male smokers in the MSFW survey, levels of formal education are low. Sixty-four percent of males who currently smoke completed elementary school or lower and 91% of current smokers did not complete high school. These low levels of education are consistent with previous research.³¹

Chart 4
MSFW Survey: Education Rates of Male Smokers



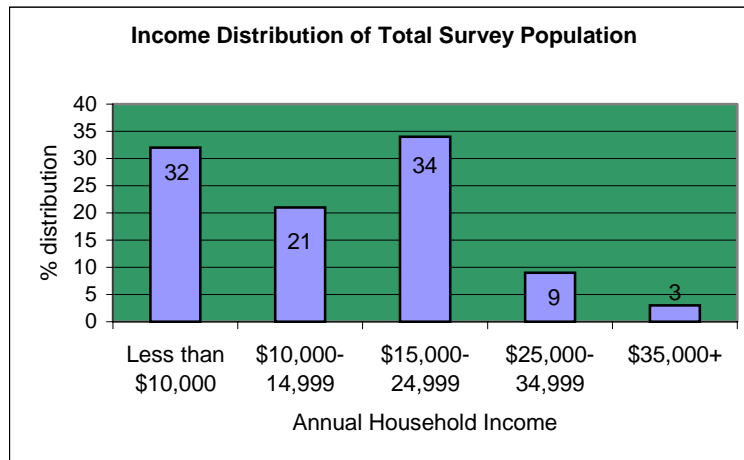
The level of smoking increases in relation to increases in the amount of schooling completed. To more fully understand the significance of this data, it is important to compare this group back to the general U.S. population. This pattern is different than general patterns in the U.S., which show decreases in smoking as the level of education increases. For example, among the U.S. population, smoking decreases from 28.7% among high school graduates to 15.8% among college graduates.³² Within the MSFW community, the specific level of education may not be useful to differentiate between the likelihood of someone smoking (i.e. “none” vs. “elementary education”), but should be used in conjunction with income levels.

Public health officials must take the low level of education into account. A careful reading of Chart 4 suggests that policy makers and service providers must incorporate the level of education for this group when designing smoking education materials. The problem is not just that the population has limited English skills, but that their Spanish language skills are also quite limited.

Income Distribution of Total Survey Population

The first general observation is that the household income levels for the entire survey population are low. Fifty-three percent of the population lives in households that earn less than \$15,000 per year. Chart 5 shows the income distribution of the MSFW surveyed population that was surveyed for this project. Please compare to Table 1, above, which shows that that the respondents were far poorer than other groups in Idaho.

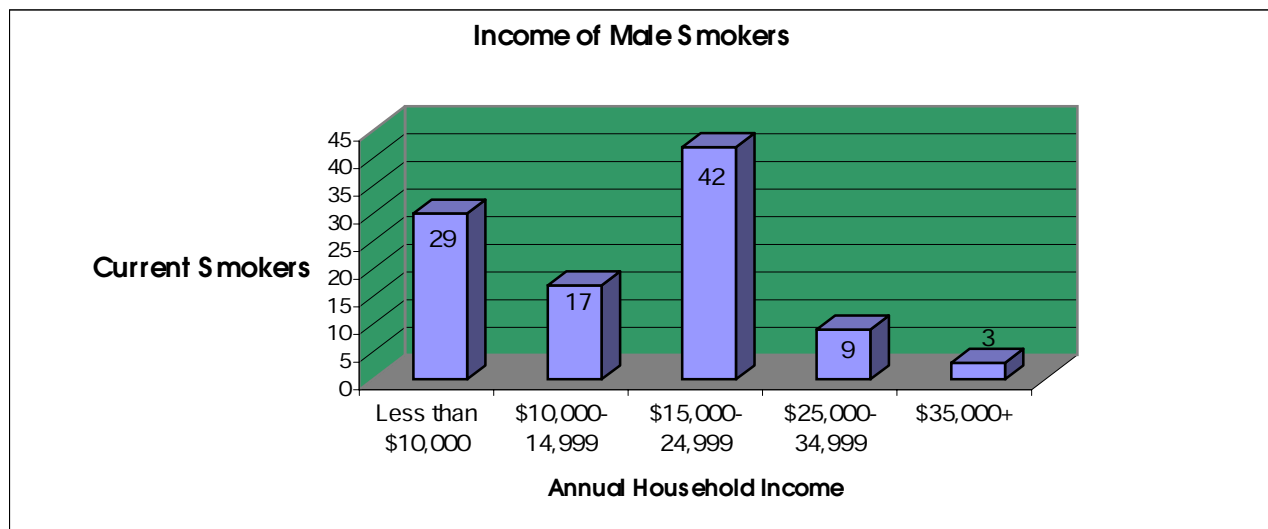
Chart 5
MSFW Survey: Income Distribution of Total Survey Population



Income of Male Smokers

Chart 6, below, shows the income level of male smokers. Interestingly, the rate of smoking actually increases among individuals who live in households with annual incomes of more than \$15,000.

Chart 6
MSFW Survey: Income of Male Smokers



The most plausible explanation for this is that individuals who live in households that have a combined annual income of less than \$15,000 do not have any extra resources to spend on cigarettes. It may be that smoking is also associated with “being successful” in the U.S., which may help to explain why higher income earners smoke at higher rates than lower income individuals.

An additional factor to consider is that 74% of the surveyed population regularly sends money to relatives/family members in Mexico. This indicates that the low levels of resources that are being generated are divided between their personal consumption and their support for family members. Mexicans and Mexican Americans send nearly \$10 billion to Mexico each year, which can be considered the “life blood” of rural Mexico. Mexicans living in the U.S. support parents, younger siblings, wives, and children.³³

A careful analysis of the data did not reveal why the rate of smoking is higher among individuals in the “less than \$10,000” group than among the “\$10,000-14,999” group. Age, income, church attendance, migration patterns, and education levels did not correlate strongly to help us explain the variation within this group. Public health officials, researchers, and policy analysts should try to untangle this relationship in order to more clearly establish how income affects smoking patterns.

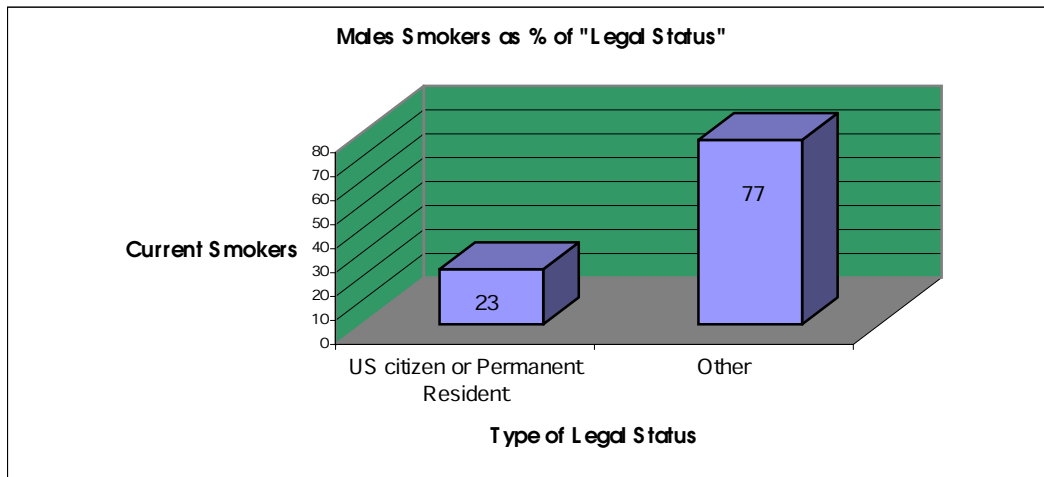
Citizenship or Legal Status of Male Smokers

The legal status of migrant and seasonal farmworkers is another distinguishing characteristic of the survey respondents. By “legal status” we mean the right of an individual to legally reside and work in the United States. Migrant and seasonal farmworkers, for at least the past thirty years, have largely been drawn from two sources: U.S. citizens of Mexican heritage and Mexican citizens. Of Mexican citizens, there are two groups: Permanent residents, who can legally reside and work in the United States, and “unauthorized residents,” who can not legally reside and work in the United States.

This second group of Mexican citizens is comprised of individuals who do not have legal permission to reside or to work in the United States. This group is often referred to as “undocumented,” or “illegal aliens.” In the context of our survey, we asked if the individual’s legal status was “U.S. citizen,” “permanent resident,” or “other.” We were unable to specifically ask if the individual lacked proper documentation to reside or work in the U.S. because we were unable to question individuals about potentially illegal behaviors. While it is possible that some of the respondents who stated that their legal status is “other” have a U.S.–issued visa to work, it is not likely that many, if any, of the respondents actually hold this type of visa. Most visas currently being issued by the U.S. to allow foreigners to work are for individuals with specific technical and/or engineering skills.

An overwhelming majority of male smokers reported that their legal status in the U.S. was “other,” which likely means that they lack legal documentation to reside and work in the United States. Chart 7, below, shows that over three-fourths of respondents who are regular smokers are not U.S. citizens or residents.

Chart 7
MSFW Survey: Citizenship or Legal Status of Male Smokers



There are two fundamentally different ways to analyze this data. First, since the vast majority of smokers are not U.S. citizens or Permanent residents, the population does not pose a long-term health risk for the state of Idaho or for the United States. This suggests that MSFWs will have little long-term impact because these workers are merely moving through the state. The assumption, however, is that members of this group will return to their country of origin (mainly Mexico).

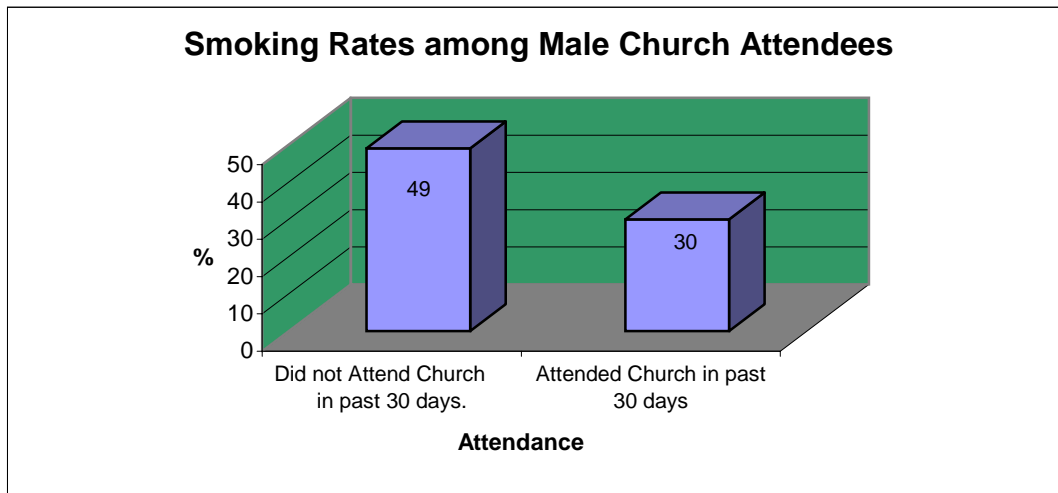
The results from the survey indicate that most respondents do in fact plan on staying in the U.S. Although most of the migrant respondents from the Marsing and Farmway focus groups indicated that they do not plan on staying in the U.S., there is considerable evidence that these plans may not be realized. One piece of data that we draw your attention to is the growth of the “Hispanic” population in Idaho from 1990 to 2000. In 1990, 5.2% of Idaho was Hispanic.³⁴ The percentage of Hispanics in Idaho jumps to 7.9% in 2000.³⁵ Importantly, the number of Hispanics doubled from 52,000 to 101,000 between 1990 and 2000.³⁶ This influx of Hispanics may be due to a combination of internal migration (Texas, Arizona and California Hispanics moving to Idaho). It may also be due to an increased number of Mexicans settling in Idaho.

A second way of analyzing this table is to assume that many of the “other” respondents will become permanent residents of the United States and, more specifically, of Idaho. Part of this explanation is based on “network theory,” which suggests that individuals will congregate in areas where they know other individuals personally or if there are people similar to them in an area.³⁷ Accordingly, as Idaho’s Hispanic population grows, Idaho will become increasingly appealing to Mexicans because there is a developing community of similar individuals. Language and work barriers decrease, which increase the opportunity for stability. The implication of this theory, when tied to the smoking, is that there will be a long-term health issue in the state of Idaho as members of the MSFW community will settle here permanently.

Church Attendance of Male Smokers

A key aspect of Mexican and Mexican American life is religion. The Catholic Church is the dominant religion for them. Mexicans are 89% Roman Catholic.³⁸ Seventy-six percent of Mexicans (foreign and native-born) identify “Roman Catholic” as their religious preference.³⁹ The Catholic Church clearly plays an influential role in the lives of this population.

Chart 8
MSFW Survey: Church Attendance of Male Smokers



This is borne out in our survey. Forty-two percent of the MSFW respondents said they attended church services at least once in the past 30 days. Church attendance is strongly related to lower smoking rates. In the male smoking population, there is a 19% difference in smoking rates between churchgoers and non-churchgoers. Forty-nine percent of the non-churchgoing males surveyed smoke regularly, while only 30% of the churchgoing males surveyed smoke regularly.

Why is there such a large difference? One reason may be the Catholic Church’s reinforcement of conservative values and lifestyles through its activities. The Pew Hispanic Center’s 2002 National Survey of Latinos states that “Hispanics who say they have no religion tend to be less socially conservative than Hispanics who are Catholic.”⁴⁰ The MSFW respondents who are churchgoers may well refrain from smoking because they view it as an activity that is unacceptable within the Catholic Church’s value structure.

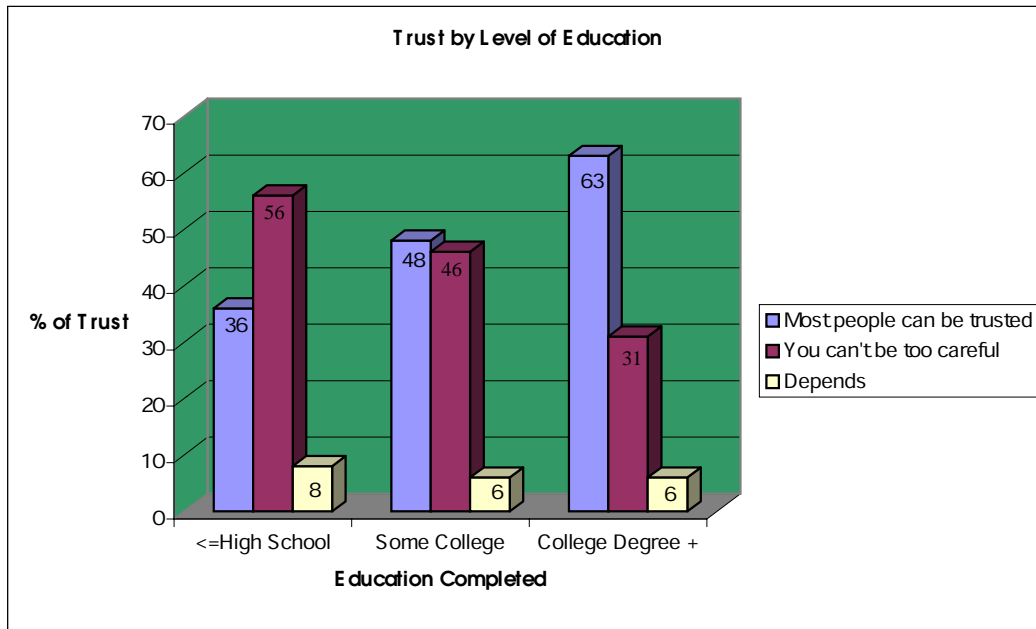
Trust and Social Capital: Attitudes of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

Over the last twenty years social scientists have focused on trust and social capital. In the United States, social scientists noted that levels of trust have been falling consistently since the 1960s.⁴¹ Social capital, which is the glue that holds society, includes interconnections and communications among people, as well as the norms, sanctions, obligations and expectations that guide social interaction. At the core of social capital is the reciprocity between individuals, which is highly associated with trust. If an individual has higher levels of trust, then they will more likely assume reciprocity among people. High levels of trust contribute to the building of social capital.

How is social capital developed? Robert Putnam, a leading political scientist, argues that social capital increases with community and associational membership. According to Putnam, individuals develop the skills and knowledge of how to be good citizens through education, involvement in community organizations, voluntary associations, and in churches. In short, it is developed through interaction and participation in one's community life. By participating in these organizations, individuals also gain higher levels of trust. Therefore, social capital and trust are mutually reinforcing factors that will likely enhance the quality of an individual's life. In order to assess the attitudes of individuals living in the U.S., researchers created the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey—the largest national and community survey on social capital ever conducted in the U.S.— to measure levels of social capital. One of the most important findings of the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey is that levels of trust differ dramatically among different groups. Factors such as age, level of education, race and/or ethnicity are strongly associated with levels of trust.⁴²

Higher levels of trust are found among individuals with college educations and higher household incomes. Conversely, low levels of trust are found among individuals with low incomes and low levels of education. Chart 9, below, draws from the Social Capital Community Benchmark survey to show how increases in education are associated with increasing levels of trust.

Chart 9
Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey: Education



Question Asked: Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or you can't be too careful in dealing with people?

Race and ethnicity are also strongly linked to levels of trust as the following chart from the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey data demonstrates:

Chart 10
Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey: Ethnicity/Race

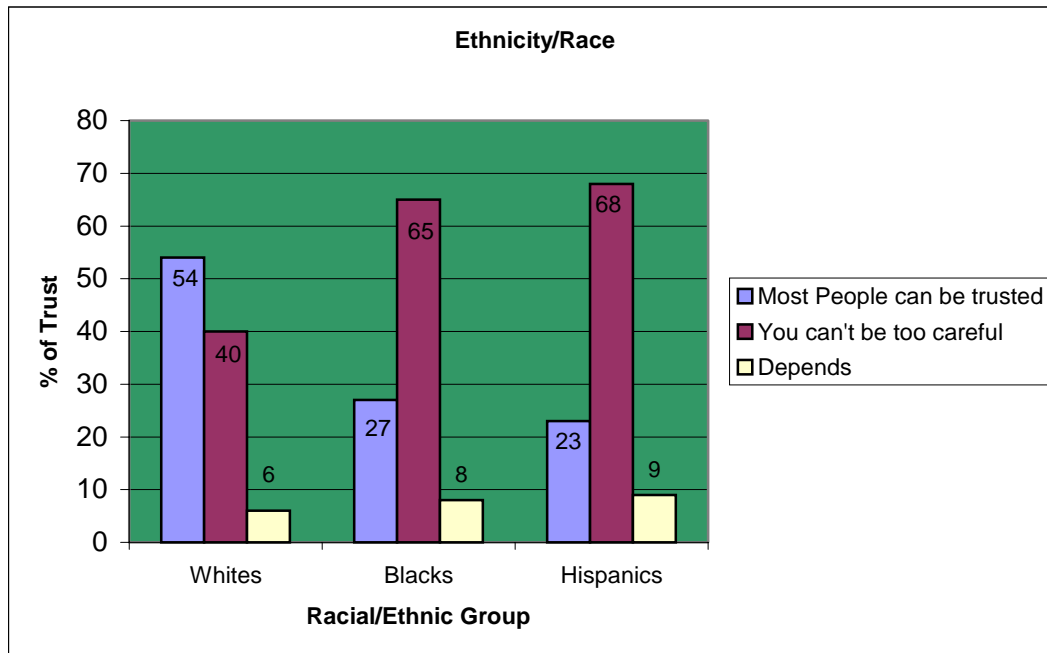


Chart 9 demonstrates that there are significant differences based on race and/or ethnicity. Fifty-four percent of White respondents believed that “most people can be trusted,” while only 27% of Blacks and 23% of Hispanics feel this way. Furthermore, only 40% of Whites believe that “you can’t be too careful,” while 65% of Blacks and 68% of Hispanics believe this.

What is the cost of having such increasingly low levels of trust, especially among different segments of the population? According to Putnam, high levels of social capital and trust are important and necessary components of effective democracy and are the means to improve the quality of life. Putnam’s ideas have had a huge influence in academia and politics. Both President George W. Bush and former President Bill Clinton appointed advisors to work on this problem (Don Eberly is advisor to Bush and Robert Putnam was advisor to Clinton).⁴³ Both sides of the political spectrum believe high social capital builds strong communities. Both sides believe it is important to restore faith in government.

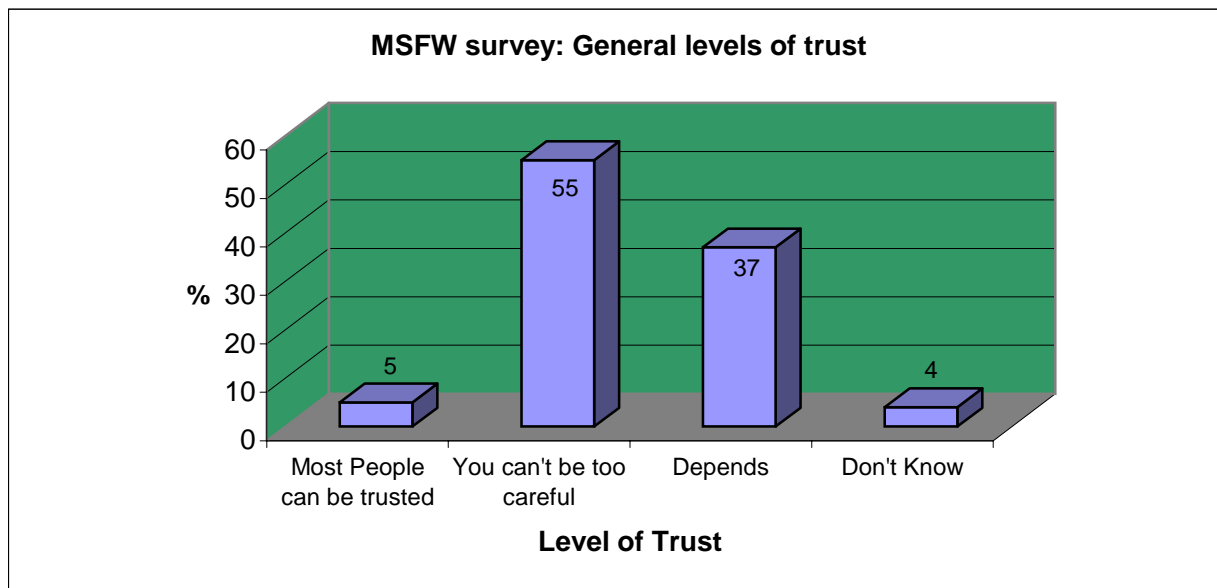
How does social capital build strong communities and good government? One of the ways is through the willingness of citizens to cooperate with government actions. For example, during California’s recent energy crisis, the state government did not have the authority to force compliance of energy conservation. If trust had been higher, government officials could have persuaded the population to conserve energy at greater rates. Instead, there was a profound disconnect between citizens and their elected government. Putnam notes, with regards to social capital in Italy, that “(c)ivic context matters for the way institutions work. By far the most important factor in explaining good government is the degree to which social and political life in a region approximates the ideal of civic community.”⁴⁴

Social capital and trust, therefore, link individuals to other individuals as well as to their governments. Individuals living in communities with low levels of social trust are not likely to trust governmental officials, public health officials, individuals of other communities or groups, as well as members of their own community. Trust is reduced to a smaller circle of individuals who know each other.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Survey

The data above suggests that age, income, and ethnicity/race all affect that likelihood of an individual respondent’s level of trust. Based on this data, we would expect that the levels of trust among our survey respondents would be low because it is a low income, poorly educated population from an ethnic group (Hispanic) that has consistently demonstrated lower levels of trust than the White population in the U.S. Chart 11, below, shows that the levels of trust are quite low.

Chart 11
MSFW Survey: Trust Other People?



There are several general observations. First, the percentage of respondents who believe that most people can be trusted is very low, just 5%. This is far lower than the responses from the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey, including the Hispanic group. It is also far lower than we anticipated when we began this project.

Thirty-seven percent of the respondents held the ambiguous position of “depends.” This percentage is far higher than any other group reported in the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey, suggesting considerable uncertainty among the MSFW respondents.

There might be several possible explanations for high levels of ambiguity. First, respondents might have had such a variety of experiences that it is difficult for them to compartmentalize their responses. These experiences might be based on positive interactions with one group (friends, family) but negative experiences with other groups (government officials, employers, *coyotes*). Their experiences might be based on higher levels of trust within their community within Mexico, but the extreme pressures associated with migration might have spawned the lack of trust.

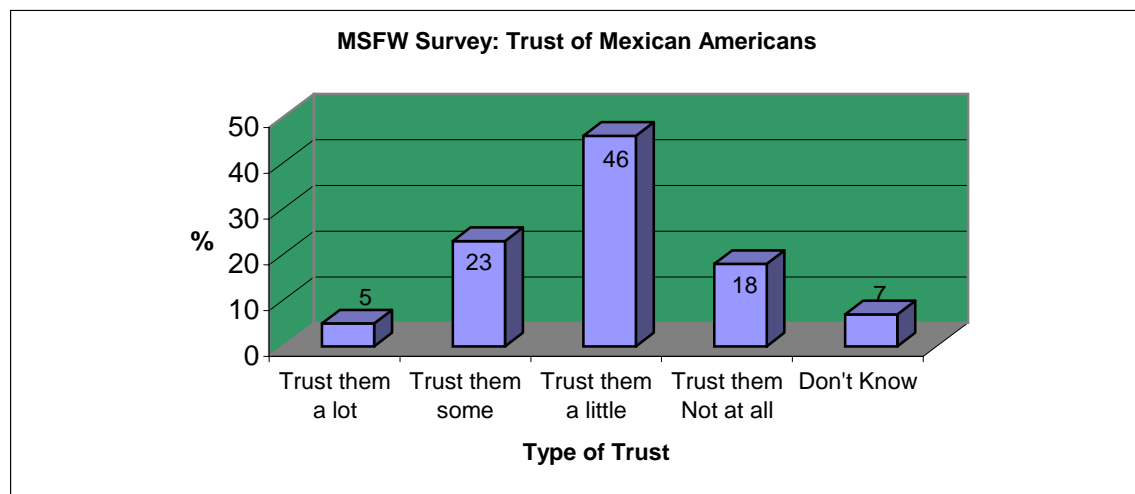
Second, due to such low rates of citizenship status, this is a population that might feel “acted upon” and have low feelings of political efficacy. The lack of formal citizenship makes it difficult for individuals to make political demands on public officials. Since the majority of the MSFW population that we surveyed appears to lack formal authorization to reside and work in the U.S., there is an increased probability that individuals are fearful of deportation to their country of origin (i.e. Mexico). Migrant and seasonal farmworker are less likely to press job claims, to demand health coverage, or basic rights because they have no legal rights. The post-9/11 policies of the U.S. government have undoubtedly heightened this fear as the U.S. government has increased border security and deportation. While Mexican immigrants had nothing to do with the 9/11 attacks in New York and Washington, there is a spillover effect in

which government policies now focus on issues related to legal residency and immigration patterns.

Trust of Mexican Americans and of Whites (*Americanos*)

Trust among members of an individuals' ethnic group might be assumed to be significantly higher than trust of individuals from other ethnic groups. This is referred to as *particularized* trust as compared to *generalized* trust.⁴⁵ "In-group" attitudes might be posited as reasons that would help to account for higher trust rates. With this in mind, what are the trust rates for MSFW surveyed towards Mexican Americans? Chart 12 shows the trust of the MSFW survey respondents for Mexican Americans are not positive.

Chart 12
MSFW Survey: Trust of Mexican Americans



These findings were quite surprising. Only 5% of MSFW surveyed feel that they can trust Mexican Americans "a lot." On the other end of the spectrum, 64% feel that they can "trust them a little" or "trust them not at all." When asked for possible explanations or reasons why there were such low levels of trust towards Mexican Americans in the focus groups, respondents in all four focus groups had very similar explanations.

Individuals in three out of the four focus groups used the example of seeing Mexican Americans in stores such as Wal-Mart and experiencing the situation whereby the Mexican Americans do not like to take the time to help Mexican immigrants. In fact, some saw White Americans in a better light when stating, "When we go to the store and we see many Mexican Americans, they don't help, and *gabachos*{Whites} are more willing to help." (Jerome Focus Group, May 25, 2003) Focus group participants went as far as claiming that White people who do not understand Spanish try to assist and communicate with them more than Mexican Americans, many of whom do speak Spanish. The focus group participants explained that Mexican Americans also make fun of those born in Mexico. Indeed, three out of the four focus groups even used the term "superior" to describe how Mexican Americans feel about Mexicans. The following quote from a focus group participant in Marsing demonstrates the animosity between the two groups:

“El que es mecanico sabe de el trabajo que hace el campesino. Y el Chicano que es de cobarta no sabe de lo que sufrimos.”

“The guy that is a mechanic understands the kind of work that farmworkers do. And the Chicano (Mexican-American) that wears a tie doesn’t know of our suffering.” (Marsing Focus Group, June 1, 2003)

The following are additional telling statements from the Jerome focus group (May 25, 2003):

“I don’t understand why Mexican Americans who speak Spanish won’t talk in Spanish and help us out.”

“The ones that are born here (Mexican Americans) feel superior and treat us like dirt.”

“Mexican Americans with one look—they make us feel like dirt and put us to the floor with their superior attitude.”

“Mexican Americans are racist to Mexicans and don’t like helping us.”

“I don’t understand why Mexican Americans treat us different. We are all the same.”

These were recurring themes with similar comments expressed in all four of the focus groups, suggesting that these are sentiments held by a significant portion of the MSFW community. This helps to explain why there are such low levels of trust towards Mexican Americans in our survey. The importance of these findings is twofold. First, leaders from Idaho’s Mexican American community have often been considered as the best means to deliver public services to the MSFW community **on the basis of an assumed trusted relationship**. We cannot assume that MSFWs trust Mexican American or Hispanic leaders or advocacy groups. Mexican American or Hispanic organizations are obviously integral partners in improving the quality of life for MSFWs but we cannot and should not assume that members of the MSFW community trust these organizations to represent their interests. The data presented in chart 12 indicates that most MSFWs are likely to be ambivalent or perhaps even distrustful towards Mexican Americans.

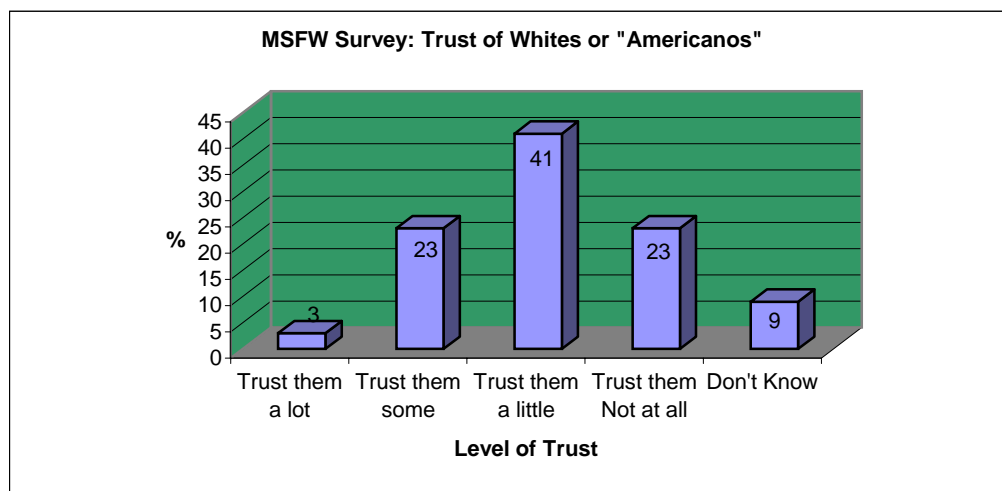
The second important finding from chart 12 is the profound disjuncture between the MSFWs and the Mexican American community. The basic demographic disparities identified in Table 1, page 11, between the MSFW surveyed population and Idaho’s Hispanic population are reflected in the attitudes expressed by MSFWs in the survey and in the focus groups. The MSFW community is significantly different from Idaho’s Hispanics. Mexicans within the MSFW community exhibit multiple attitudes that are distrustful towards Mexican Americans, which may limit the ability of MSFWs to reach out to potential allies.

Yet this lack of trust was not a hindrance to our research efforts. The response rate for participation was greater than 85%, which is somewhat contradictory given that levels of trust are so low. One explanation might be that the research assistants for this project carefully explained the value of the project and highlighted how that the respondents would not be harmed

in any way by their participation in the survey. Another explanation is that the research assistants are all bilingual and bicultural. Two of the research assistants were born in Mexico and grew up in households would qualify as seasonal agricultural workers. Another research assistant was born in Idaho, but moved to Mexico as an infant, before returning to Idaho at the age of six. All three research assistants are fluent in Spanish and could easily interact with recent Mexican migrants. Mexican members of the MSFW community trusted of the research assistants because of the way that they were approached. This suggests that Mexican Americans and Mexican American organizations should be intimately involved in the crafting of policies that affect the MSFW community but that these policies must incorporate the lack of trust that MSFWs demonstrate towards Mexican Americans.

The following chart demonstrates levels of trust towards Whites:

Chart 13
MSFW Survey: Trust of Whites or “Americanos”



What is most striking is that the responses are similar to the attitudes held in relation to Mexican Americans. The MSFW survey respondents demonstrated very low levels of trust for both Mexican Americans and Whites. There was a higher level of complete mistrust (Trust them not at all), as 23% of the respondents did not trust Whites “at all,” compared with 18% of respondents’ attitudes towards Mexican Americans.

While it is beyond the scope of this report to detail levels of interaction and communication among Idaho’s larger white and Hispanic communities and the MSFW population, both our data sources revealed that there is very little—if any—interaction and communication between these groups. Indeed, the MSFW surveyed live in extreme isolation from Idaho’s larger society. Trust is also based on individuals’ expectation that they will be treated fairly. Obviously, reciprocity and notions of fairness are intertwined. An individual who believes that he or she has access to and communication with members outside their group will be more likely to develop higher levels of trust. However, without communication and interaction trust is harder to develop. That is why the role of social capital is so important in a state like Idaho where Hispanics are now the largest racial/ethnic group with so many pressing needs. As Luis Fraga states, “(p)ublic policy is

the primary way in which Americans have always demonstrated their commitment to each other.”⁴⁶ With this in mind, we now offer several policy implications for consideration.

POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Smoking

- Gender specific outreach campaigns should be used because the differences in male and female smoking rates are significant. Women in the MSFW community smoke at much lower rates than men and they should be encouraged not to begin smoking. Resources should be spent on outreach efforts that have a specific male orientation to decrease the higher smoking rates among males.
- Policy should highlight the expense of smoking because income and smoking rates are highly correlated. As income increases among the MSFW population, so does smoking. Public policy programs should be aimed at the largest group of smokers: 25-34 year olds with an annual household income of between \$15,000 and \$24,000.
- Education materials should be provided in Spanish and at “less than high school” reading levels because of the extremely low levels of education and poor English skills found in this population. Education materials on smoking and health-related issues must be made available in the appropriate language (Spanish) and level (less than high school).
- Public policy efforts should be directed towards adults because the average age of initiation is 15, but average age of entry to the US is 21. Therefore, public policies must be directed towards adult education rather than on youth-focused anti-smoking education.

Trust

- Since two-thirds of our survey population declared “other” as their legal status to reside and work in the United States, health campaigns need to assure individuals that their use of services will not result in their deportation and that they will not face threats of any kind due to their legal status.
- Low levels of trust among this population suggests that MSFWs will likely be suspicious of government officials, and perhaps, health care workers.
- Due to the low levels of trust among MSFWs towards Whites and Mexican Americans, long-term sustained efforts at increasing communication and trust between these communities must be encouraged in order to increase the likelihood that tobacco education will have an impact.
- Selecting appropriate agencies and non-governmental organizations to interact with MSFWs is one of the principal challenges for policy makers. This is little reason to assume the MSFWs will more openly accept or be trusting of Mexican American or Hispanic organizations than they might be of other organizations. However, Mexican

American and Hispanic organizations should be an integral part of policy design and implementation but these organizations must take into account the dismally low levels of trust that MSFWs may have towards them.

Incorporation

- The MSFW surveyed population has few ties to the broader White or Mexican American communities. Finding the appropriate outreach organizations is vital for the success of any efforts to eliminate tobacco-related disparities among this population.
- We encourage further incorporation of MSFW individuals during all stages of the policy making and implementation process by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. The MSFW population is an extremely segregated, isolated population and must be more fully incorporated into the broader community if the issues highlighted in this report are to be successfully addressed. The specific needs of the MSFW community must be included in policy design and implementation.
- We encourage the direct interaction among state officials, leaders in the Hispanic community and the MSFW community. Leaders in the Hispanic community may interact and dialogue with the MSFW community but our findings suggest that MSFWs have low levels of trust towards Mexican Americans. MSFWs must therefore have direct representation with both state officials and leaders in the larger Hispanic community. We suggest that seasonal farmworkers may be an appropriate bridge between the MSFW community and the leadership in the Idaho Hispanic community.

CONCLUSIONS

There are three areas of concern that must be considered carefully as the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare and the Center for Disease Control seek to design and implement policies that will lower smoking rates in the MSFW community. Variation among smoking is marked, most significantly, by gender. Women smoke at a low rate (5.6%), which suggests that policies should be crafted to encourage MSFW women not to start smoking. Smoking levels by men are higher than national averages as 42% of MSFWs males smoke. Age and levels of education and income are highly associated with smoking rates, but the patterns do not mirror the broader population in the U.S. Unfortunately, increases in income and education level correspond to higher rates of smoking. Public policy programs for men should therefore be gender-specific, tied to creating disincentives to smoke as individuals move into their late twenties and earn more income.

Designing policy programs must take into account a second important finding of this research project: Extremely low levels of trust among the MSFW community towards other people, including Mexican Americans. These levels of trust are far below national measures of trust and extend to government officials and/or health care workers as well as towards Mexican Americans and Whites. The MSFW community has weak to non-existent levels of English as well as limited formal Spanish skills. This further hampers trust as communication with individuals from the MSFW community is likely to be difficult. Mexican American and Hispanic organizations working with and on behalf of Idaho's MSFW community should be encouraged to take these survey findings into account. It is often assumed that there are "in-group" alliances between Mexican migrants and Mexican Americans. The survey results suggest that this assumption needs to be reconsidered due to the low levels of trust that MSFWs demonstrate towards Mexican Americans.

One strategy to successfully eliminating tobacco disparities lies in incorporating MSFWs with stakeholders (e.g. Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, *La Buena Salud*, Idaho Migrant Council) in a partnership whereby programs and policies are developed in collaboration. Our conception of incorporation is based on Fraga and Ramirez's definition of political incorporation. They define it as "the extent to which self-identified group interests are articulated, represented, and met in public policy making."⁴⁷ By articulation, we would argue that the CDC, the IDHW, and *La Buena Salud*, are the types of organizations that should advocate on behalf the MSFW community. By representation, we would argue that organizations such as the Idaho Migrant Council or the Women of Color Alliance can skillfully advocate on behalf of the MSFW community. Finally, by meeting with the MSFW community, we would argue that there must be the *direct* incorporation of current MSFWs. While organizations such as the Idaho Migrant Council or the Women of Color Alliance can advocate on behalf of MSFWs there is no substitute for incorporating current MSFWs into policy planning and implementation. While it is obviously difficult to incorporate migrant farmworkers into policy planning, seasonal farmworkers who are permanent residents of Idaho are possible candidates for inclusion.

Decreasing the profound disparities that currently affect the MSFW community will require the combined efforts of the organizations and individuals identified above. Reducing the rates of smoking is not only possible but it is necessary because the current MSFW community is likely to remain in the U.S. permanently. Since the majority of MSFWs lack health insurance, reducing smoking rates today will decrease the burden that will be placed on future government resources and improve the quality of life for future MSFW generations.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKER QUESTIONNAIRE

Note to Interviewer: Please read the following sentences to each potential respondent:

Responding to this survey is voluntary and anonymous.
You do not have to respond to all of the questions.
You may stop responding to the questions at any time.

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

A1. What is your age? _____

**Note to Interviewer: If under 18, stop interview.*

A2. Interviewer Record Gender: ☐ Male ☐ Female

A3. What is the primary industry that you work in?

Agricultural _____
Food processing _____
Nursery/Greenhouse _____
Reforestation _____
Manufacturing _____
Other _____

If answer to A3 is Manufacturing or Other, stop interview.

A4: Are you a full time or temporary resident of Idaho?

A5 Do you work more than 50% of the time in agriculture, food processing, Nursery/Greenhouse and/or Greenhouse?

If A4 is full-time and A5 is less than 50%, stop interview

Interviewer: Record location of survey: County _____

SECTION B: SMOKING

B1. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your entire life?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Uncertain

B2. Do you smoke cigarettes every day, some days, or not at all?

☐ Every day ☐ Some days ☐ Not at all

B3. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you in the same room with someone who was smoking cigarettes?

Number of days _____

Don't know/Not sure

Refused to answer

B4. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you ride in a car with someone who was smoking cigarettes?

Number of days _____

Don't know/Not sure

Refused to answer

B5 How old were you the first time you smoked a cigarette, even one or two puffs?? _____

B6 How old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes regularly? _____

B7 When was the last time that you went to the doctor _____

B7B What medical service do you use when you are sick or injured?

Hospital

Clinic

Curandera

Emergency Room

Don't know

Other

B8 Does your work offer health insurance? _____

If they offer health insurance, did you take it _____

SECTION C: WORK-RELATED BACKGROUND

C1 How many hours a week do you work for pay on average during your industry's peak season?

☐ <20 hours ☐ 20-29 hours ☐ 30-39 hours ☐ 40-49 hours ☐ 50-59 hours ☐ 60 +

C2. Approximate Household annual income

(1) <\$10,000 (2) 10,000-\$14,999 (3) \$15,000-\$24,999 (4) \$25,000-\$34,999 (5) 35,000+

C3 How many months in the year do you live in the United States?

☐ <3 months ☐ 3-6 months ☐ 7-10 months ☐ 11-12 months

C4 Does your immediate boss mostly speak Spanish or English?

☐ Spanish

☐ English

☐ Both

C5 Do most of your immediate co-workers speak Spanish or English?

☐ Spanish

☐ English

☐ Both

SECTION D: MIGRATION

The next section is rather sensitive. You have the right to not answer any question if it makes you uncomfortable.

D1 **Place of Birth:** _____
(state and country)

If they were born in the US, please skip to D8

D2 **Do you work with anyone from your hometown or state?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

D3 **Are you a US citizen, permanent resident, or other?**

US citizen _____

Permanent resident _____

Other _____

If US citizen, please skip to D8

D4 **Have you started the naturalization process?**

If so, when? _____

D5 **Do you intend to remain in the US permanently?** _____

D6. **How old were you when you first came to the US?** _____

D7. **When is the last time you went to (*country of origin*)** _____?

D8 **Besides Idaho, have you worked in other US states?** _____
What States?

D9. **Do you send money back to your family in (*country of origin*)?** ☐ Yes ☐ No

D10 **Marital Status:**

☐ Single

☐ Married

☐ Separated

☐ Divorced

D11. **Number of Children:** ☐ 0 ☐ 1-2 ☐ 3-4 ☐ 5+

D12. **Education level: How many years of Education have you completed?** _____

D13. **Where was the location of your last school?** _____

SECTION D: SOCIAL/ACCULTURATION BACKGROUND

- E1. **How would you describe your English Language fluency?**
☐ None ☐ Poor ☐ Fair/good ☐ Excellent
- E2. **How would you describe your Spanish Language Fluency?**
☐ None ☐ Poor ☐ Fair/good ☐ Excellent
- E3. **Have you attended Church services in the past thirty (30) days?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
- E4. **What language was the service presented in?** ☐ Spanish ☐ English ☐ Both
- E5. **Have you attended any *Cinco de Mayo*, *Diesiseis de Septiembre* or any other group celebration events in the past year?** ☐ Yes ☐ No
- E6. **Did you attend Farm Worker Appreciation day or a similar event in the past year?**
☐ Yes ☐ No
- E7. **Have you played soccer in a semi-organized game in the last month?** _____
- E8. **Have you attended an official, organized children's sport event in the past month?** _____
- E9. **Generally speaking, would you say that most people can be trusted or that you can't be too careful in dealing with people?**
 People can be trusted _____
 You can't be too careful _____
 Depends _____
 Don't Know _____
- E10. **How much do you trust the Mexican-Americans in your local community?**
 Trust them a lot _____
 Trust them some _____
 Trust them only a little _____
 Trust them not at all _____
- E11. **How much do you trust white people(americanos) in your local community?**
 Trust them a lot _____
 Trust them some _____
 Trust them only a little _____
 Trust them not at all _____

SECTION P: POLITICAL VALUES

We have arrived at the last set of questions, which cover politics. Don't worry if you are uncertain about your response.

P1. Have you heard of the Idaho Migrant Council?

☐ Yes ☐ No

P2A Have you heard of NAFTA? ☐ Yes ☐ No

P2. Does NAFTA (*Comerico Livre*) have provisions that would allow average Mexicans farmworkers to legally work in the US? ☐ Yes ☐ No

P3. Who is the President of the United States? _____

Don't prompt

P4. Who is the President of Mexico? _____

Don't prompt

P5. Has NAFTA helped or hurt Mexico' economy?

Helped _____

Hurt _____

Don't know _____

No response _____

P6. Which group has benefited the most from NAFTA?

Rich Mexicans

Middle Class Mexicans

Poor Mexicans

Mexican Farmworkers

Don't know

No answer

P7. Which group has benefited the least from NAFTA?

Rich Mexicans

Middle Class Mexicans

Poor Mexicans

Mexican Farmworkers

Don't know

No answer

ENCUESTA SOBRE CAMPESINOS MIGRANTES Y TEMPORAL

Nota al entrevistador: Por favor, lea las frases a la persona:

Este cuestionario es voluntario y anónima.

No tiene que contestar todas las preguntas.

Usted puede terminar el cuestionario en cualquier momento.

SECCIÓN A: DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND

A1. **¿Cuántos años tiene usted?** _____

** Nota al entrevistador: Si es menor de 18 años, pare la entrevista.*

A2. **Encuestador anote el sexo:** (1) Hombre (0) Mujer

A3 **¿Cuál es la industria primaria en la cual usted trabaja?**

- 1 Agrícola _____
- 2 Proceso de alimentos _____
- 3 Invernadero / jardinería _____
- 4 Reforestación _____
- 5 Maquiladora _____
- 6 Otra _____

Si la respuesta a A3 es Maquiladora o Otra, no continúe al encuesta.

A4: **¿Usted vive en Idaho todo el año? O usted es un residente temporal de Idaho?**

(1) residente permanente

(0) temporal

A5 **¿Trabaja usted mas del 50% del tiempo en la industria agrícola, de alimentos o en jardinería o invernadero?**

Si (1)

No (0)

Si A4 es permanente y A5 es menos del 50%, pare la entrevista:

Encuestador: Anote el lugar de la encuesta: Condado _____

(1) Canyon (2) Twin Falls (3) Payette (4) Owyhee (5) Otro

SECCIÓN B: FUMAR TABACO

B1. ¿Usted ha fumado por lo menos 100 cigarrillos en toda su vida?

(1) Sí (0) No (2) No está seguro

B2. ¿Fuma usted cigarrillos todos los días, algunos días o no fuma?

(2) todos los días (1) algunos días (0) no fuma

B3. En los últimos 7 días, ¿cuántos días estaba usted en un cuarto con alguien que fumaba cigarrillos?

Número de días _____ No sabe / no está seguro (8) _____ No contesta(9) _____

B4. ¿Durante los últimos 7 días, cuántos días se subió usted en un carro con alguien que fumaba cigarrillos?

Número de días _____ No sabe / no está seguro (8) _____ No contesta(9) _____

B5 ¿ Cuántos años tenía usted la primera vez que inhala de cigarros? _____

B6 ¿Cuántos años tenía cuando empezó a fumar regularmente? _____

B7 ¿Cuándo fue la última vez que fue al medico / doctor? _____

(1) Past 30 days (2) 1-3 months (3) 3-6 months (4) 6- 12 months (5) more than a year

¿Donde? _____

B7B Cuáles servicios médicos usa cuando se enferma o se lastima/ lesiona físicamente?

- (1) Hospital
- (2) Clínica
- (3) Curandera
- (4) Cuarto de Emergencias
- (5) No sabe
- (6) Otra

B8 ¿Su trabajo ofrece seguro medico o de salud? (1) Sí o (0) No

Si lo ofrece lo aceptó (1) Sí o (0) No

SECCIÓN C: INFORMACIÓN SOBRE EL EMPLEO

C1 ¿Cuántas horas a la semana usted trabaja por pago de promedio durante la temporada alta de su industria?

(1) 20 horas (2) 20-29 horas (3) 30-39 horas (4) 40-49 horas (5) 50-59 horas (6) 60 +

C2. ¿Aproximadamente, cual es el sueldo anual de todos quien trabajan en su hogar?

(1) <\$10,000 (2) 10,000-\$14,999 (3) \$15,000-\$24,999 (4) \$25,000-\$34,999 (5) 35,000+

C3 ¿Cuántos meses al año vive en los Estados Unidos?

(1) < 3 meses (2) 3-6 meses (3) 7-10 meses (4) 11-12 meses (5) todo el ano

C4 ¿Su jefe inmediato habla en general español o inglés?

(2) español (0) inglés (1) los dos idiomas

C5 ¿la mayoría de sus compañeros de trabajo habla español o inglés?

(2) español (0) inglés (1) los dos idiomas

SECCIÓN D: MIGRACIÓN

La seccion que sigue es un poquito delicada. Usted tiene el derecho de no contestar cualquier pregunta si no se siente comodo/a.

D1 Lugar de nacimiento _____

(estado y país)

se nacio en los EE. UU, salte por favor a la pregunta D8

D2 ¿trabaja usted con alguna persona de su ciudad natal o estado? (1)Sí (0) No

D3 ¿es usted un ciudadano de los EE.UU., un residente permanente, u otro?

(2) Ciudadano de los EE UU _____

(1) Residente permanente _____

(0) Otro _____

Si es ciudadano de los EE.UU., salte por favor a la pregunta D6

D4 ¿comenzó usted el proceso de naturalización ? (1)Sí (0) No

Si es así ¿cuándo?_____

(1) < 3 meses (2) 3-6 meses (3) 7-12 meses (4) 1-3 años (5) Mas de 3 años (6) Nunca

D5 ¿Tiene usted intención de permanecer permanentemente en los EE.UU.? (1)Sí (0) No

D6. ¿Cuántos años tenias cuando vino por primera vez a los EE.UU.? _____

D7. ¿Cuándo fue la última vez que usted fue a su país de origen?_____

(1) < 3 meses (2) 3-6 meses (3) 7-12 meses (4) 1-3 años (5) Mas de 3 años (6) Nunca

D8 Además de Idaho ¿ha trabajado usted en otros estados en EE.UU.? (1)Sí (0) No

Qué estados _____

D9. ¿Envía usted dinero a su familia en otros lugares? (1)Sí (0) No

Cuales estados _____

D10 Cual es su Estado civil?

(3) Soltero (2) Casado (1) Separado (0) Divorciado (4) Union Libre

D11: Número de niños que tiene: (0) 0 (1) 1-2 (3) 3-4 (5) 5+

D12.Educación: ¿Cuántos años de escuela ha terminado?_____

(1) Primaria (2) Secundaria (3) Preparatoria (4) Universidad (5) Ninguno

D13. ¿Dónde estaba su última escuela?_____

SECCIÓN D: INFORMACIÓN SOCIAL Y CULTURIZACIÓN
--

E1 ¿Cómo usted describiría su fluidez de la lengua inglesa?

(3) ninguna (2) pobre (1) buena (0) excelente

E2 ¿Cómo describiría usted su fluidez de la lengua española?

(3) ninguna (2) pobre (1) buena (0) excelente

E3 ¿Ha asistido a misa en los últimos treinta (30) días? (1)Sí (0) No

E4 ¿En qué lengua era la misa? (2) español (0) inglés (1) los dos idiomas

E5 ¿Ha asistido usted a una celebración del Cinco de Mayo, Dieciséis de Septiembre u otras celebraciones de grupo en el último año? (1)Sí (0) No

E6 ¿Asistió usted al día de aprecio al campesino u a otra celebración similar el año pasado? (1)Sí (0) No

E7 ¿Jugó usted a fútbol en un partido semi organizado durante el último mes? (1)Sí (0) No

E8 ¿Asistió usted a un evento oficial deportivo de niños durante el último mes? (1)Sí (0) No

¿E9 En general ¿piensa que se puede confiar en la mayoría de la gente o que nunca se debe tener demasiado cuidado cuando se trata con la gente?

(3) Se puede confiar en la gente _____

(2) Es mejor cuidarse bien _____

(1) Depende _____

(0) No sabe _____

E10 ¿Confía usted en los Mexicano-Americanos en su comunidad local?

(3) Confía mucho _____

(2) Confía algo _____

(1) Confía solamente un poquito _____

(0) No confía en ellos _____

(4) No sabe _____

(5)No contesta _____

E11 ¿Confía usted en los estadounidenses (americanos) en su comunidad?

(3) Confía mucho _____

(2) Confía algo _____

(1) Confía solamente un poquito _____

(0) No confía en ellos _____

(4) No sabe _____

(5)No contesta _____

SECCIÓN P: VALORES POLÍTICOS

Ya llegamos a las ultimas preguntas cuales son sobre la politica. No se preocupe si no esta seguro/a de sus respuestas.

P1. Ha oído del Concilio migrante de Idaho (Idaho Migrant Council)? (1)Sí (0) No

P2A Ha escuchado del Trato de Libre Comercio o NAFTA? (1)Sí (0) No

P2. ¿Usted crea que el sistema de Libre Comercio permite que cualquier campesino mexicano pueda trabajar legalmente en los EE.UU.? (1)Sí (0) No (2) No sabe (3)No contesta

P3. ¿Quién es el presidente de EE.UU.? *No sugiera la respuesta*

(1) Bush (2) No sabe (3) Chaney (4) Clinton (5) No Contesta

P4. ¿Quién es el presidente de México? *No sugiera la respuesta*

(1) Fox (2) No sabe (3) Zedillo (4) Salinas de Gatori (6) No contesta

P5. ¿Ha ayudado Libre Comercio a la economía de México ?

- (3) Ha Ayudado _____
- (2) Ha empeorado _____
- (1) No sabe _____
- (0) No contesta _____

P6 Cuál es el grupo que más se ha beneficiado por causa de Libre Comercio o NAFTA?

- (1) Los ricos mexicanos
- (2) La clase media mexicana
- (3) Los pobres mexicanos
- (4) Los campesinos mexicanos
- (5) No sabe
- (6) No contesta

P7. Cuál es el grupo que menos se ha beneficiado por causa de Libre Comercio o NAFTA?

- (1) Los ricos mexicanos
- (2) La clase media mexicana
- (3) Los pobres mexicanos
- (4) Los campesinos mexicanos
- (5) No sabe
- (6) No contesta

APPENDIX B

Focus Group meeting agendas for
Sunday, May 31st and Sunday, June 1st.

Script:

Hola,

Buenos Dias, Mi nombre es _____, nuestro objetivo es profundizar en algunas preguntas sobre la encuesta que ya les hice. Queremos profundizar en ciertas preguntas para saber mas sobre la cultura de los trabajadores que viven en esta area de _____.

Rules/Reglas:

1. Por favor respeten a simismos y a nosotros. Por favor no interrumpen a nadie. Cada uno de ustedes van a tener la oportunidad de participar en cada pregunta.
2. Traten de enfocarse en los temas no en individuos.
3. Sus comentarios son muy importantes. Vamos a grabar la entrevista. Pero no vamos a pedir sus nombres en ningun momento. La entrevista va ha ser completamente anonima. Asi que sus comentarios van hacer anonimos. En nuestro reporte final vamos a tener que incluir algunas ideas dominantantes de la entrevista. Pero tambien van hacer anonimas.
4. Por favor hablen en voz alta y firme para que todos escuchemos sus comentarios y se puedan grabar claramente.
5. Es importante que ustedes den sus opiniones propias. Nosotros no estamos buscando un acuerdo de todos ustedes. Nosotros queremos sus opiniones individuales. Otra vez no estamos buscando un acuerdo de todos.

Gracias.

Qualitative Questions for Latino Migrant Study

(Preguntas cualitativas para la encuesta de Migrantes Latinos)

Cuanto tiempo ha vivido en los Estados Unidos? En Idaho? Muchos participantes de la encuesta piensan en quedarse en los Estados Unidos. Sin embargo muchos no han empezado el proceso de la naturalizacion. Por que piensan ustedes que tan pocos individuos han empezado el proceso de la naturalizacion?

[How long have you lived in the U.S.? In Idaho? Most survey respondents plan on staying in the U.S.; however, most haven't begun the naturalization process. Why is it likely that few individuals have started the naturalization process?]

La encuesta demuestra que muchos mas hombres mexicanos fuman que mujeres. Por que hay tan pocas mujeres mexicanas que fuman comparadas con hombres. Que tan facil o dificil es para ustedes recibir atencion medica? Habia alguien alli que hablara espanol que les ayudara? Como describirian sus accesos a centros de salud en Idaho?

[The survey showed that many more Mexican men than women smoke. Why do so few Mexican women smoke compared to men? How easy or difficult is it for you to receive medical attention? Did someone speak Spanish there that could help you? How would you describe your access to health care in Idaho?]

Que tan frecuente se relaciona con Americanos (gente blanca)? En donde?

How often do you interact with Americanos (white people)? Where?

Si va a la iglesia, hay americanos alli?

If you go to church, are there any Americanos there?

Hacen ustedes alguna distincion entre mexicanos y mexicanos-americanos? Por que o por que no? Que diferencias existen entre mexicanos y mexicanos-americanos? Cual es su connexion con Mexico? Que es lo que les sujeta aun a Mexico? Los resultados de la encuesta indica que solo el 5% de los participantes cree que se puede confiar en la gente. Por que creen que los participantes de la encuesta respondieron de esta manera? Que creen que esto significa?

[Do you make a distinction between Mexicans and Mexican Americans? Why or why not? What are the differences between Mexicans and Mexican-Americans? What is your connection to Mexico? What ties do you maintain? The survey results indicated that only 5 % of respondents believe people can be trusted. Why do you think the survey participants responded this way? What do you think this means?]

El nivel de confianza que los participantes de la encuesta tienen es bajo por igual para americanos y mexicano-americanos. Por que los mexicanos y los mexico-americanos tienen un nivel de confianza tan bajo hacia los mexico-americanos?

[The levels of trust that respondents had were equally low for Americanos and Mexican-Americans. Why is the trust by Mexican and Mexican-Americans of Mexican-Americans so low?]

Ustedes han escuchado del Tratado de Libre Comercio (NAFTA). Si no, El Tratado de Libre Comercio es un acuerdo entre Mexico, U.S. y Canada que empezo en 1994. El Tratado de Libre Comercio permite la libre circulacion de productos entre las fronteras con _____ y aranceles. Para personas que ustedes conocen personalmente el Tratado de Libre Comercio a mejorado sus vidas? Si si, por que? Si no, por que no?. En sus opinions, quien se ha beneficiado mas con el Tratado de Libre Comercio?

[Have you heard of NAFTA? If NO, NAFTA is a free trade agreement between Mexico, US and Canada that began in 1994. It allows for the free flow of goods across borders with duties and tariffs. For people you know personally, has NAFTA improved their lives. If yes, why? If no, why? In your opinion, who has benefited the most from NAFTA?]

Trabajo. Cuantas horas por semana trabajan durante la temporada alta de su industria? Cuales son los obstaculos mas significantes para para obtener una promocio o para recibir un pago mayor?

[Work. How many hours per week do you work during your industry's peak season? What are the most significant obstacles to getting a promotion or receiving higher pay?]

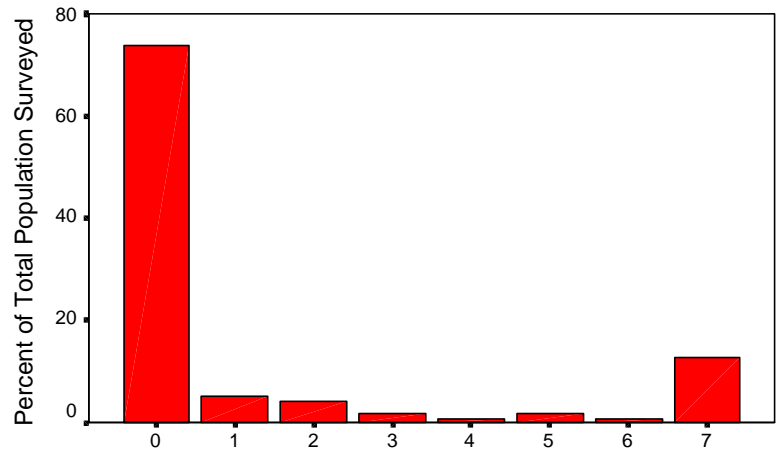
Ustedes se han encontrado con discriminacion en el mundo del trabajo? Si, si que tipo?

[Have you ever faced discrimination at the workforce? If so, what type?]

APPENDIX C

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Room

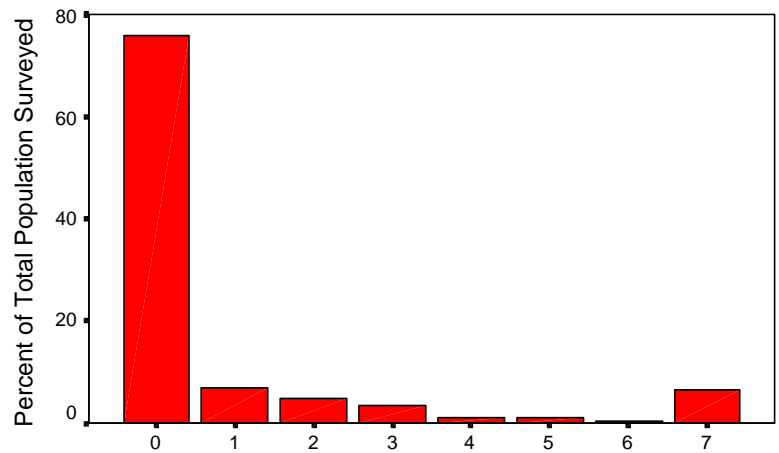
Total MSFW Survey Population



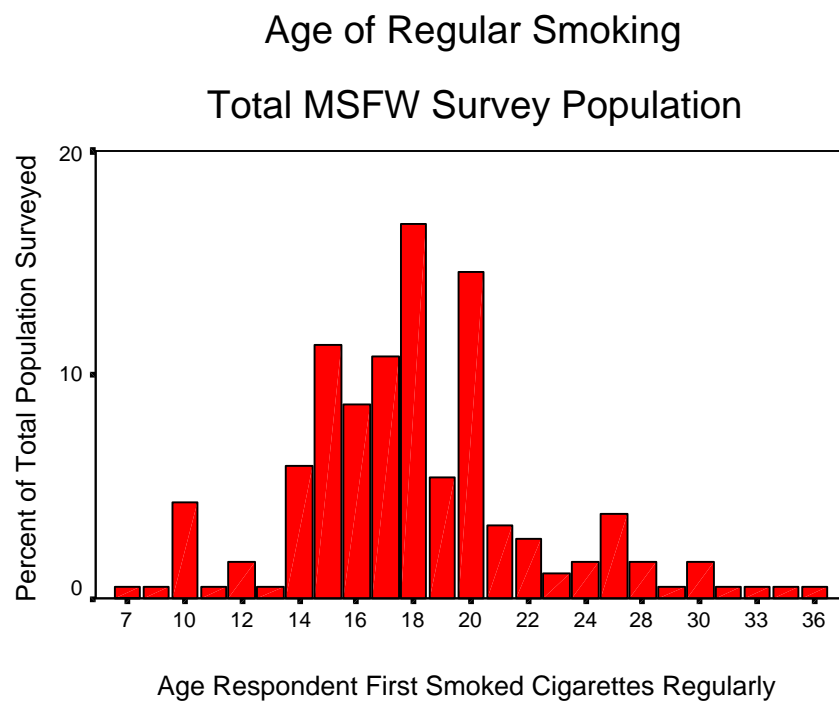
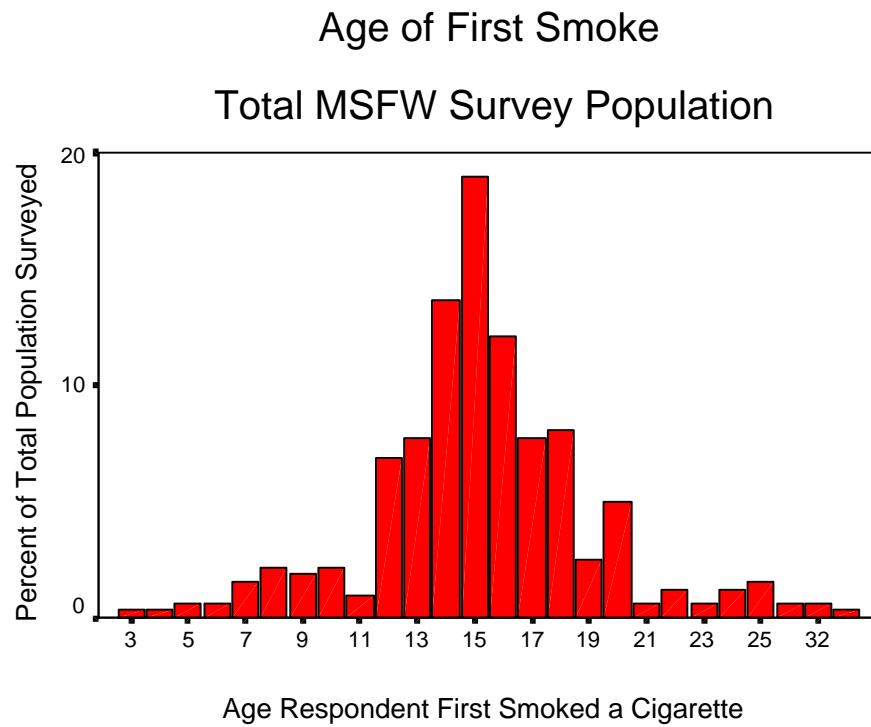
Days during Week Respondent Was in Same Room with Smoker

Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Car

Total MSFW Survey Population

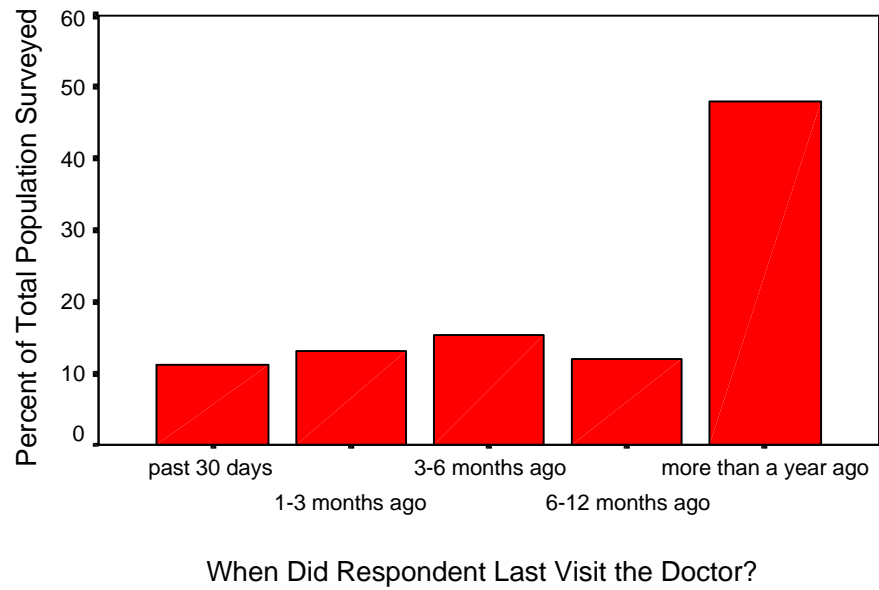


Days during Week Respondent Was in Car with Smoker



Last Time Respondent Visited the Doctor

Total MSFW Survey Population



ENDNOTES

- ¹ U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2001. "Table DP-1. Profile of General Demographic Characteristics 2000"; Secretary of State of Idaho. 1995-1996. *Idaho Blue Book*. Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd., p. 297.
- ² Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities. 2002. P. 1.
- ³ Larson, Alice C. 2002. "Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Enumeration Profiles Study: Oregon." Unpublished manuscript. P. 2. This manuscript can be found online at: www.casaoforegon.org/farmworker%20enumeration%20study.pdf.
- ⁴ Larson. 2002. P. 2.
- ⁵ Larson. 2002. P. 3
- ⁶ Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities. 2002. *Idaho's Plan To Identify and Eliminate Tobacco Related Disparities Among Populations*. Executive Summary. P. i.
- ⁷ Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities. 2002. Executive Summary. P. i.
- ⁸ Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities. 2002. P. 5.
- ⁹ See Appendix A for a copy of the survey questionnaire in both English and Spanish.
- ¹⁰ See Appendix B for a list of the questions asked during the focus group interviews.
- ¹¹ Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Disparities. 2002. P.1.
- ¹² Babbie, Earl. 2004. *The Practice of Social Research*, 5th ed. Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth. P. 184.
- ¹³ Durand, Jorge, Douglas S. Massey, and Rene M. Zenteno. 2001. "Mexican Immigration to the United States: Continuities and Changes." *Latin American Research Review* 36(1): 107-127. See page 114 of their study, Table 2.
- ¹⁴ U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2003. "The Hispanic Population in the United States: March 2002 Population Characteristics." *Current Population Reports*. P20-545. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration.
- ¹⁵ The data for this table was obtained from the U.S. Census 2000 Summary Files (www.census.gov) as well as our survey of migrant and seasonal farmworkers. For post-secondary education, the census data only considers individuals 25 years and older while the 2003 Idaho MSFW survey included all individuals, including those between 18-25 years of age.
- ¹⁶ Durand, et al. 2001.
- ¹⁷ Durand, et al. 2001. P. 115.
- ¹⁸ Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. 2002. *Idaho Tobacco Prevention and Control Program Project: Filter 2002 Data Report*. P. 6.
- ¹⁹ Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. 2002. P. 21.
- ²⁰ Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. 2002. P. 22.
- ²¹ Ibid.
- ²² See charts on secondhand smoking in Appendix C.
- ²³ Durand, et al. 2001.
- ²⁴ Durand, et al. 2001. P. 115.
- ²⁵ Mirande, Alfredo and Evangelina Enriquez. 1979. *La Chicana: The Mexican American Woman*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press; Castillo, Ana. 1994. *Massacre of the Dreamers: Essays on Xicanisma*. New York: Penguin Books.

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- ²⁶ Castillo is not arguing that Protestant religions are not patriarchal and oppressive towards women, however her discussion is centered around Hispanic females and most of them were raised as Catholics rather than Protestants.
- ²⁷ Castillo. 1994. P. 69.
- ²⁸ Blea, Irene I. 1992. *La Chicana and the Intersection of Race, Class, and Gender*. New York: Praeger Publishers, p. 75.
- ²⁹ Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. 2002. P. 6.
- ³⁰ The Pew Hispanic Center. 2002. "Billions in Motion: Latino Immigrants, Remittances and Banking." A report produced in cooperation between the Pew Hispanic Center and The Multilateral Investment Fund.
- ³¹ Durand, et al. 2001. P. 114, Table 2.
- ³² Idaho Department of Health and Welfare. 2002. P. 18.
- ³³ The Pew Hispanic Center. 2002.
- ³⁴ Secretary of State of Idaho. 1995-1996. *Idaho Blue Book*. Caldwell, ID: The Caxton Printers, Ltd. P. 297.
- ³⁵ U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2000. "The Hispanic Population in the United States: Population Characteristics." *Current Population Survey*. P20-527. Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic and Statistics Administration.
- ³⁶ U.S. Bureau of the Census. 2000; Secretary of State of Idaho. 1995-1996. P. 297.
- ³⁷ Aguilera, Michael Bernabe. 2002. "The Impact of Social Capital on Labor Force Participation: Evidence from the 2000 Social Capital Benchmark Survey." *Social Science Quarterly* 83(3): 853-874.; Glick, Jennifer E. 1999. "Economic Support from and to Extended Kin: A Comparison of Mexican Americans and Mexican Immigrants in the United States." *International Migration Review* 33(3): 745-765.
- ³⁸ U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. 2002. *The World Factbook 2002*. Available online at: www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/index.html.
- ³⁹ The Pew Hispanic Center. 2002. 2002 National Survey of Latinos. P. 53. Available online at: www.kaisernetwork.org/health_cast/uploaded_files/Latino_Survey_Report_Final.pdf.
- ⁴⁰ The Pew Hispanic Center. 2002. P. 54.
- ⁴¹ Putnam, Robert. 1995. "Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital." *Journal of Democracy* 6: 1 (January): 65-78; Putnam, Robert. 2000. *Bowling Alone: The Collapse and Revival of American Community*. New York: Simon & Schuster.
- ⁴² This information about the Social Capital Community Benchmark Survey is available at: http://www.cfsv.org/communitysurvey/docs/exec_summ.pdf. For more information on this specific survey data used to create these tables see the following web address: www.cfsv.org/communitysurvey/results.html.
- ⁴³ Both of these individuals have written on the subject. See Eberly, Don. E. 1998. *America's Promise: Civil Society and the Renewal of American Culture*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.; Putnam, Robert. 2000.
- ⁴⁴ Putnam, Robert. 1993. *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- ⁴⁵ Uslander, Eric M. and Richard S. Conley. 1998. "Civic Engagement and Particularized Trust: The Ties That Bind People to Their Ethnic Communities." Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, Boston, Massachusetts, Sept. 3-6.

⁴⁶ Luis Fraga, “Racial and Ethnic Politics in a Multicultural Society” (Charles E. Gilbert lecture presented at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, November 16, 2000), p. 5.

⁴⁷ Fraga, Luis and Ricardo Ramirez. 2001. “Latinos as a Swing Vote in 2000? Testing the California Trend.” Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Western Political Science Association, Las Vegas, NV, March 15-17.